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**THE WATERBURY WATCH.**
KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE
*Guaranteed for two years.*
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
**Rs. 8-8.** **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
*Medows Street, Bombay.*

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,429—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1888.

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKIES.**
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

| | Prices from |
|---|---|
| Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve. | Rs. 8 to |
| "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch | Rs. 12-8 per |
| "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle | doz. bottles. |
| "Glentromie" | |
| "Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" | |

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Bottlers.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.L. SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester. | 5th Oct. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 12th ,, |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | C. R. Edwards | 19th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. Weigheil | 26th ,, |
| B.L. ROME | 5011 | 10 0 | A. W. Adamson | 2nd Nov. |
| ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 9th ,, |
| B.L. ARCADIA | 6500 | 1500 | W. B. Andrews. | 16th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. Weigheil | 23rd ,, |
| * HYDASPES | 2954 | 500 | S. Bason | 30th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 7th Dec. |
| B.L. KAISER-I-HIND | 7029 | 700 | R. F. Briscoe | 14th ,, |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take passengers for London.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 10th October.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st October, 1888.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

| Steamer. | Tons. H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MANILA | 5,000 800 | 20th Oct. | 19th Dec. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 800 | 10th Nov. | 1st Jan. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BORMIDA ... .. | on the 6th October, 188. |
| BISAGNO ... .. | ,, 27th ,, ,, |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Oct., 188.

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | S. Mersa | 4,600 | 650 | to sail on 9th Oct. |
| AMPHITRITE | L. Lemessioh | 4,600 | 650 | 9th Nov. |

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. 1888. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | P. Mersa | 4,200 | 600 | 14th Oct. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th Sept, 1888.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
If sufficient inducement offers.

| Vessels. | Commander. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WERNETH HALL | W. Boulton | 4,100 | 500 | 11th Nov. |

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares, Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows :—

| Vessels. | Commander. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KIRBY HALL | G. Pearse | 2,700 | 300 | 9th Oct. |
| ASTON HALL | J. A. Hill | 3,600 | 400 | 22nd ,, |
| WORSLEY HALL | J. Verrill | 3,500 | 400 | 30th ,, |

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th Sept., 1888.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Commanders. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARABIA | J. Laird | 3544 | 480 | 3rd Oct. |
| HISPANIA | G. C. Boothby | 3300 | 480 | 30th Nov. |

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASIA | Wm. Russell | 3550 | 480 | 24th Oct. |

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1888. Agents.

### HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebundar, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a. m., on 7th October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1 978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 6th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th October, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1888. Agents.

### COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
CHEMISTS, &c.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

TREACHER'S VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.
Per bottle 12 annas; double size, per bottle, Re. 1-4.
A celebrated preparation, for which there is a great demand. It prevents and destroys scurf, strengthens and preserves the Hair.

TREACHER'S ROSE HAIR OIL.
Per bottle 12 annas; double size, per bottle, Re. 1-4.
Delicately coloured and perfumed.

TREACHER'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.
Per bottle Re. 1; double size, per bottle, Re. 1-12.
The *purified fresh* preparation by the Company cleanses and imparts a beautiful gloss to the Hair, prevents dandriff, and keeps the scalp soft and cool.

TREACHER'S MARROW OIL POMADE.
Per bottle Re. 1; double size, per bottle, Re. 1-12.

TREACHER'S CASTOR-OIL POMADE CIROLINE.
Per bottle, Re. 1; double size, per bottle, Re. 1-12.
A powerful restorative for deficiency of vigour in the vessels of the scalp, commonly resulting in the loss of the Hair. Its exquisite delicacy renders it agreeable to the most fastidious taste. Per stoppered bottle, Rs. 2.

AMERICAN BAY RUM HAIR WASH.
A delightfully cooling and invigorating preparation for the hair. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH.
Prepared from this celebrated Surgeon's favourite prescription, and one which is much in Vogue among the aristocracy of England. Per stoppered bottle, Rs. 2-4.

LOCOCK'S HAIR WASH.
For strengthening, cleansing, and softening the Hair. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

ROSEMARY HAIR WASH.
Specially recommended for use in the Nursery, no Pomade or Oil being required after its application. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

PURIFIED COCOANUT HAIR OIL.
Prepared from the finest purified Oil and agreeably Perfumed. Per bottle 12 as; double size, per bottle, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER'S CANTHARIDINE OIL.
A stimulating preparation, from the finest Spanish Flies. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.
(*N.B.*—TREACHER AND COMPANY'S HAIR OILS have now been sold for upwards of half a century, and are highly approved by all who have used them. The Public are recommended to see that they get the genuine article.)

TREACHER'S GLYCERINE AND CRYSTALINE POMADES.
Per bottle, Re. 1; double size, per bottle, Re. 1-12.
TREACHER'S CANTHARIDINE POMADE. Per stoppered bottle, Re. 1-8.
TREACHER & Co's.

KRINOLEIN.
A combination of fatty and spirituous substances so blended together that the drying properties of the latter are counterbalanced by the oleginous constituents of the former, the product being a highly cleansing, nourishing, and emollient dressing for the hair. It is cooling and pleasant in use. Oil and Pomades are superseded. By its penetrating power it reaches the roots of the hair, the scalp is stimulated into action the hair vessels nourished, and the hair itself is embellished by a beautiful and brilliant gloss. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
Chemists and Druggists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orange Pekoe | Re. | 1 | 8 | 0 per lb. |
| Pekoe | ,, | 1 | 4 | 0 ,, |
| Pekoe Souchong | ,, | 1 | 0 | 0 ,, |
| Souchong | ,, | 0 | 14 | 0 ,, |
| Mixture (Congou) | ,, | 0 | 9 | 6 ,, |

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, eriodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 6; interleaved, Rs. 8.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. bring to bear on this particular branch of their extensive business a large amount of practical knowledge of Chemicals and acquaintance with material.
Being Chemists and having a large staff of regularly qualified men under their orders, they are in a position at once to furnish any Chemical that may be required with the certainty of it being the exact article ordered and of a definite chemical combination, which can be proved by testing, an impossibility for non-chemical house, who have to sell just what is sent to them from Europe.
As the entire success of the operation depends on the Chemicals, the Management venture to direct attention to the above.
Illustrated and descriptive Catalogues of Cameras, Lenses, Stands, Shutters, Developing Dishes, Light, tight and other Boxes, Chemicals, Printing Papers, Printing Frames, Card-mounts, Lanterns, Scales and Weights, Dark Tents, Bottles and Measures, and every requirement for Wet and Dry Plates in the Studio and Field (free on Application).

### TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## POONA CHUTNEY,
### "SWEET" OR "DRY."

MADE from Choice Fresh Fruits. For delicacy of Flavour unequalled.
This Chutney is something different from the usual Indian Chutney, the principal fruit in it, Mango, of superior growth, eats crisp like good Pickle.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

## PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, TANDEMS.
## HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.

### SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 450 | Bore Sporting, 9 Shots | Rs. 100. |
| 500 | ,, Express, 5 Do. | Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110 |
| 450 | ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder) | Rs. 65. |
| 500 | ,, Do. | Rs. 65. |

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

## FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S
### CLEARANCE SALE OF

| | |
|---|---|
| CLOCKS | PLATED WARE |
| TIME-PIECES | SILVER CARD CASES |
| GOLD NECKLETS | do. CIGARETTE CASES |
| do. BRACELETS | do. WATCH BOXES |
| do. LOCKETS | do. STUDS |
| do. NECKCHAINS, &c., &c. | do. BANGLES, &c., &c. |

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

## ENORMOUS REDUCTION.
### REAL BARGAIN.

## TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.
For terms apply to the undersigned.

## FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

## OLPHERTS'S METALLIC PAINT.
PREPARED FROM PURE OXIDE OF IRON.
AT THE
WORKS—KUTNI STATION, E. I. RAILWAY.

OLPHERTS'S OXIDE OF IRON PAINT has been supplied to—The Department of Public Works, the Karachi Harbour Works, the Government Dockyards—Calcutta and Bombay—the Indian State Railways, Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, &c., &c.
The attention of Engineers, and all users of Paint, is drawn to its cheapness and the purity of the material, and its special suitability for use on iron structures.
Price, at Bombay, Rs. 8-8, and at Kutni, E. I. Railway, Rs. 7 per cwt. Special quotations for large quantities.

### EWART, LATHAM AND CO.
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

## JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES.
### FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled and Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.
All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speedy sales and make room for fresh goods.

### EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
### CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.
Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.
The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydised and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.
The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydised and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 230.
The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving lantern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.
The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.
All the above prices include stand and glass domes.
Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

### MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

## TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce to our Constituents that we have now on INSPECTION a large selection of TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS, CASHMERES, and CHEVIOTS, the latest and most stylish productions, adapted for LOUNGE, WALKING, and VISITING Suits.
Our special light makes in Corkscrews and Twills for Dress Suits.
We have also an extensive choice of BREECHES materials, comprising VELVET CORDS, WHIP CORDS, CHIPPING NORTON TWEEDS, DOES, MOLESKINS, and CASHMERES.
WE GUARANTEE PERFECT FIT, FASHIONABLE CUT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
Self-measurement Forms forwarded on Application.

## BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, BREECHES, AND HABIT MAKERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD

## PIANOFORTES,

SCHIEDMAYERS. | ROENISCH.
COLLARD AND COLLARD. | PLEYEL AND WOLFF.

AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.

AMERICAN ORGANS
HARMONIUMS
EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

### SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

## GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.
Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

## SARSAPARILLA.
### WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of Illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR E. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the NAME and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MESSRS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
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BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
*Terms and particulars upon application.*
Leaden Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE: W. Wedderburn, Bombay Civil Service, Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

WANTED, for construction work, TWO SUB-INSPECTORS of Permanent Way.—Apply stating present employment, previous experience, and salary expected to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Gondal Porbandar Division, Porbandar.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Course, on sale, Rs. 10 per month, including keep. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken in single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 25. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD!

OFFICERS shut out by TROOPSHIPS should apply to the undersigned for Passages to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, &c. Fares extremely low. Baggage space liberal.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Army, Civil and Passenger Agent. Apollo Street, Bombay.

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RUPEES 4.

ENGLISH CALF LEATHER, SOLID SEWN PURSES, with Secret Pocket for Gold. Warranted London made.

RUPEES 4.

JUBILEE PENCIL CASES, made of Aluminium Gold.

RUPEES 10.

JUBILEE PEN-HOLDER, combined with Pencil Cases, made of partly Aluminium Gold and partly Ebony.

RUPEES 50.

MORDAN'S GOLD DOUBLE TELESCOPIC PEN and PENCIL CASES, engine-turned, with Revolving Seal and Ring.

MORDAN'S GOLD DOUBLE TELESCOPIC PENCIL Cases, with Everlasting Calendar and Ring.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

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SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

REQUIRED the SERVICES of a RESIDENT LIBRARIAN for the above Institute. A knowledge of Accounts and good testimonials indispensable.

Applications will be received up to WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, by the undersigned.

J. YOUNG, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1888.

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NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR LEASE or SALE on favourable terms, an admirable building site (three minutes' walk from Quetta Railway Station) for the construction of a First Class Hotel. The land, the area of which is about 5 acres, is in an excellent situation, and belongs to the Municipality. Applications for terms should be addressed to the Political Agent, Quetta.

NOTE.—There is as yet no Hotel in Quetta, and the above affords an opportunity for a profitable investment.

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A PUBLIC MEETING of the RATE-PAYERS, other VOTERS and RESIDENTS of the Girgaum ward (which includes Walkeshwar, Girgaum, Khetwady, Tardeo, Chowpati, and Mahalaxmi), will be held at Cama Bagh, Khetwady, on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., when the following selected candidates will address the Electors.

N. G. Chandavarker, Esq., Dr. R. N. Khory, Maneckshaw J. Taliarkhan, Esq., Eknath R. Khote, Esq., and Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna.

All are cordially requested to attend.

C. TYABJEE, Chairman,
A. D. MODY, L. M. & S.,
Honorary Secretary, G. W. S. Committee.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1888.

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MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES (HESSIANS) and LABOUR for the following Factories of the Company during the coming Cotton Season:—

Broach Pallej, Rander, Sunmee, Khangaum, Sheagaum, Oomrawuttee, Karinja, Jalgaum, Agra, Etawah, Kosi, Delhi, Bhilwara. These requirements may be tendered for separately or together.

Tenders will be received up to the 23rd day of October 1888.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders for Gunnies will not be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

By order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL, Chief Agent.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 3rd October, 1888.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 5 Stacks of Scrap timber now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd October, 1888.

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### THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

---

### RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY OR POONA.

---

### NEW STATIONERY.

CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

| | Rs. | a. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large | 1 | 6 | per ream. |
| Ditto Do. Do. Octavo | 1 | 4 | " |
| Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post | 2 | 0 | " |
| BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove | 2 | 8 | " |
| Ditto ditto, Azure " | 2 | 8 | " |
| FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream | 4 | 4 | " |
| FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure | | 4 | " |

*All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.*

ENVELOPES.

| | Rs. | a. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GRANITE—No. 7, to match "Superfine Granite Note, large" | 4 | 0 | per 1,000 |
| GRANITE COURT SHAPE—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality | 5 | 4 | " |
| CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper | 5 | 8 | " |
| COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream | 5 | 8 | " |
| COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure | 5 | 8 | " |
| COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque | 8 | 8 | " |
| SPECIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7½ | 3 | 3 | " |
| Ditto. medium octavo | 5 | 0 | " |
| RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7 | 2 | 0 | " |
| Ditto. No. 10 | 2 | 4 | " |
| AMERICAN DEEP BUFF—No. 7 | 2 | 0 | " |
| Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10 | 2 | 7 | " |
| AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7 | 2 | 4 | " |
| Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10 | 3 | 0 | " |

## NOTICES.

LIPPERT'S HOTEL.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing hitherto between Mr. W. HAWKEN and Mrs. E. LIPPERT has been DISSOLVED from THIS DATE. The business will be carried on by the Undersigned.

W. HAWKEN.

Byculla, 1st October, 1888.

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NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 5th instant, till the 5th of November next, any DOGS found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXII. of Act XIII. of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Oct., 1888.

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LANCASTER CRICKET CLUB.

THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will take place at Lippert's Hotel, Byculla, on MONDAY, October 8, 1888, at 8-30 p.m.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

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SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Sub-Committee of the above Fund will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 5 p.m., at the Office of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, when members are requested to attend.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For Self and Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th Sept., 1888.

---

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

☞ Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

---

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 (Thirty-five) per share (free of Income Tax), being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the 1st October next, to the shareholders of the Company, whose names stood on the Register on the 17th instant, on production of the share certificates.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1888.

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THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION, COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1888, at 2 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, 93, Bazaar Gate Street, in Mr. Ebjee Sivjee's house to confirm the Special Resolution passed at the GENERAL MEETING held on the 15th ultimo. "That the Article 132 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by striking out the words two or more auditors and substituting in that place 'one or more auditors.'"

By order,
ખટાઉ જીવણદાસની કંપની.
*i. e.*, KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

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NOTICE.

THE following Section 446 (1) of Act III. of 1888 (the Municipal Act) is published for general information:—

"It shall be the DUTY of the FATHER and MOTHER of every CHILD BORN in the City and, in DEFAULT of the father and mother of the occupier of the premises, in which to his knowledge the child is born and of each person present at the birth and of the person having charge of the child to give to the best of his knowledge and belief, to the registrar or other municipal officer appointed under Section 445, within 7 days, after such birth, information of the particulars required to be registered concerning such birth."

It is further notified that if the father, mother or those mentioned in the section fail to give the required information, the person so failing will be liable under section 471 of the said Act to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 26th Sept., 1888.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1888, for the supply of the following stores for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1889.

Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor Oils.
Cocoanut Oil, first quality for Light-house use.
Wrought Iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.

Forms of Tender and Schedule of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application at the Engineers Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule. No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each article or item for which he tenders, and the Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a Tender and reject the remainder. The cost of stamping agreements to be borne by the successful Tenderers.

Samples of Oil for Light-house use must be sent in not later than the 15th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE, Engineer's Storekeeper.

Bombay, 1st October, 1888.

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*Will be published on Tuesday, 6th November, 1888.*

"CAPITAL"

The Speculators' Guide and Investors' Vade Mecum

A WEEKLY COMMERCIAL PAPER.

THE ABSENCE OF ANY NEWSPAPER dealing authoritatively with questions of commerce and finance renders any apology for the appearance of "CAPITAL" unnecessary. There is absolutely no journal which attempts in this country to supply the place that in England is filled by the *Economist*, *Bullionist*, *Statist*, and other kindred papers.

Considering the growing importance of India and the large sums invested in Banks, Railways, Mills, Tea Gardens, and other industrial enterprizes, it is somewhat surprising that no Journal has yet made its appearance to devote itself to those interests which are represented by invested capital.

"CAPITAL" will particularly deal with joint stock companies—their life history, present position, and future prospects. It will also review the different markets for products and manufactures, report judicial decisions affecting trade and commerce, and afford information useful to the merchant, the investor, and the speculator. It will not be a mere recapitulation of market transactions,—the interest in which begins and ends with the day, but a solid record and work of reference, which every business man should possess.

An index and title page will be issued every half-year to enable it to be bound.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly ....... Rs. 30; with postage, Rs. 34
Half-yearly .... " 18 " " 20

Intending Subscribers should order promptly, and address letters and remittances to

W. H. TARGETT & Co.,
"CAPITAL" OFFICE,
Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

---

THE POONA EXHIBITION OF NATIVE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, 1888.

WILL BE OPENED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6TH.

This Exhibition is the grandest of its kind ever held in this Presidency.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
Messrs. TREACHER & Co.—Camp.
Messrs. SHIRALKER & Co.—City, Boodhwar Pet.
SAPKAR'S BOOK DEPOT.—City, Boodhwar Pet.

RATES OF TICKETS.

OPENING DAY TICKET.......... Rs. 2
FAMILY SEASON TICKET .......... " 8
SINGLE SEASON TICKET.......... " 4

Day tickets for individuals and families can be had for 1 and 4 rupees, respectively, at the same places and at the Hirabag on and after 7th October. Only a limited number of opening day tickets has been issued, and they will be available up to 3rd October.

DAMODAR J. GOKHALE,
NARAYEN B. KANITKAR,
MAHADEO B. NAMJOSI.
Secretaries.

---

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO., Sole Agents, Bombay.

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CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS, SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.

| CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND— | | Per doz. qts. |
|---|---|---|
| DRY SILLERY .................Silver Foil | Rs. | 42 |
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| DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's.......................Gold Foil | " | 60 |
| HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND— | | |
| NIERSTEINER, 1874 ...................... | " | 19 |
| HOCHHEIMER, 1878 ...................... | " | 22 |
| SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL ............ | " | 37 |
| Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL. | " | 48 |

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen. Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

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### DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

---

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

### DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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### DR. DE ROOS PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

*N.B.*—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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### MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.
Branch Establishment, Bari Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.......................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

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CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

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IN USE 100 YEARS.

### SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

### EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 11, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

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### MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld.,
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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### CONTAMINATIONS

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| 1871 | £2,196,972 | 15 | 8 | 1881 | £4,673,290 | 5 | 1 |
| 1876 | £3,492,950 | 1 | 4 | 1886 | £5,672,040 | 17 | 8 |

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 [illegible]. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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CONTENTS.


CHAPTER I.
WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded! Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Gazdea—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.
CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—visitors a Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.
BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills, Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.
MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1882—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Boumbaim.

CHAPTER V.
BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the [illegible]—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.
AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.
BOMBAY CIRCA, 1690—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1690—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Sheet and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The mother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Outlie Points—Exit Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.
Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.
HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Builder Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.
BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's [illegible]—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.
ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Deposit Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.
ELEPHANTA—Closes Maximus—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of Gemma Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.
THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1616—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.
A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1788—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.
A COIN'S—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sing [illegible]—Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.
HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Seewala of Bledsoeh—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.
RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—Ramleh in 1880—Aboukir—Norman Maclan—Bridge of Punch—Mahmoud Ali—Mahmoudieh Canal—The National Party.

Some Bombay Reminiscences.
I'm Going to Bombay.
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.
Notes to Volume.
Index.


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PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. Wedderburn, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

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# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sir D. M. Petit Entertainment Fund Committee, 4 p.m.
Polo, maidan, 4-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M. S. Euphrates, from Portsmouth; Arara (s), Cardiff; and Poseidon (s), China.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Marseilles; Coconada (s), Marmagoa; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; and Cousins Arbib (s), Karachi.

NOTICE.—The mails for Persian Gulf closes at 7-20 to-day.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 4-45. Sides made up on the ground.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Cuba and Kangra left the dock on the 2nd, and the s.s. Arabia yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 29th ult., shows an increase in total earnings of Rs. 48,798.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Nawab of Jinjeera arrived here on Tuesday, and has taken up his residence at Lands End, Malabar Hill.

DANGEROUS PRACTICE IN THE HARBOUR.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Hamilton convicted four boatmen, charged by Mr. J. R. Mackay, with obstructing the fair-way and sailing without lights. His Worship fined them from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

JUVENILE HOUSEBREAKERS AND THEIR ACCOMPLICES.—On Tuesday, a boy, aged 12 years, of the Wagree caste, and his sister, aged about 14 years, were charged before Mr. Drawley-Boevey with housebreaking. The Magistrate remanded the case for a week, and made them over to police custody for further inquiries. During the course of that day the instigators, a man and woman of the Wagree caste, were arrested, and on their room in a chawl at Coombarwarra being searched, a large quantity of stolen property was found. Several complainants have already identified some of the property recovered, and further inquiries are being made into the matter.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, in 4th Marine Lane, touching the death of Muncherjee Eduljee, aged 60 years. Deceased was formerly a clerk in China, and returned to Bombay t n years ago. For the last year he suffered from an internal complaint, and took to opium about three months ago. At 8 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, he was found lying in his bed unconscious, suffering from the effects of opium. Dr. Madon was sent for, who advised his friends to take him to hospital. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and at 6 p.m. on Tuesday he was found to be in a dying state, and was taken home, where he died an hour afterwards. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

WARNING TO PARENTS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Krishnee, girl, aged three years. Deceased was the daughter of Gunput Toocaram, a coachman in the service of Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, at Mazagon. The mother of the deceased was in the habit of giving her opium twice a day from her birth. About 7 a.m., on Tuesday, she was seen by her father eating opium from the box in which it was kept. She became unconscious and was taken to the hospital, where she died on Tuesday about midnight. The verdict was that the death of Krishnee was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself.

A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.—A dramatic performance of "Champraj Hada" was performed by the Morbee Araja Goobhodhe Natak Mandlee, on the 1st instant, for the benefit of the Bombay Gan Rakshaka Mandlee established under the presidentship of Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Kt. The house was crowded to excess. In the commencement songs advising the protection of cows having been sung, the play was performed with skill and vigour. At the close of the play a vote of thanks to the Natak Mandlee was proposed by Mr. Motilal Jamnadass Shroff on behalf of the Gan Rakshaka Mandlee in any interesting and affective speech on the progress the Mandlee is making, and the essentiality of the protection of cows, which was received very enthusiastically. Flower garlands having been distributed to the author of the play, Mr. Wagjee Asharane Oza and to the actors, the gathering dispersed amidst loud cheers.

TEA AND PUBLIC MEETING AT COLABA.—The special services which have been held during the past month under the direction of the Rev. J. H Bateson, lately engaged with the Burma Expeditionary Force, were brought to a close last Saturday. The services have been successful in a marked degree, and the members and friends of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Bombay commemorated the event, on Tuesday evening, by a tea and public meeting. The meeting was held in the Colaba Chapel, which was prettily decorated for the occasion with flowers, palms, and other foliage. At 6-30 a goodly number sat down to tea, and after a pleasant hour spent in social intercourse, the public meeting began, the chair being taken by the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck. A few speeches were made bearing principally on the good which had been effected through Mr. Bateson's efforts, and generally on the work of the Church, after which Mr. Bateson gave a vigorous address, in which he spoke especially to those who had been benefited through the services. An interesting event in the evening's programme was the presentation to Mr. Bateson, towards his own work about to be commenced in the Punjab, of a cheque for Rs. 200, which sum had been subscribed in recognition of Mr. Bateson's services.

FATAL ASSAULT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Pemee, woman, aged 35 years. Deceased was the wife of a labourer, named Tatbia. She and her husband were addicted to drink, and frequently quarrelled with each other. On the 15th ultimo deceased came and lived in a chawl at Chinchpoogly, where her husband joined her three days after. About four days after this, a woman, named Yessoo, who keeps a boarding-house in the same chawl, while grinding corn, heard a quarrel between the deceased and her husband, and going towards the room, she met the husband running out with a stick in his hand. Yessoo and the other neighbours went in and found the deceased lying on the floor bleeding from a wound on the right knee; there was also another wound on her right elbow, which was swollen. On being questioned the woman said she had been assaulted by her husband because she deserted him when he lost his employment. The deceased then gave a few pice to a neighbour, named Govind, and requested him to fetch some country liquor for her, which she drank soon afterwards. On the morning of the 20th ultimo, she became very ill, when Govind took her to hospital. She told the House Surgeon of the hospital that she fell from a height of about twelve feet, and injured her knee. On Monday night she became delirious, and on the following morning her thigh was found in a gangrenous state, from the effects of which she died subsequently. The House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, in his evidence, stated that he had reason to believe that there was no disease of the knee before the wound was received. The fracture of the knee-cap must have been the result of very great violence, much more than could be caused by a fall. On Sunday last the deceased admitted that she had been assaulted by her husband with a stick and then ran away. He was of opinion that death was due to gangrene following a wound of the knee. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by gangrene following a wound of the knee inflicted upon her by some person or persons unknown to the jurors, under such circumstances that the act of such person or persons amounted to grievous hurt.

# MADRAS.

MADRAS DIAMOND FIELDS.—The Madras Presidency Diamond Fields Company is landing to-day 225 packages of diamond mining and washing machinery value Rs. 20,000, ex Navarino, which completes all its present requirements. This affords us an opportunity of modifying the reply that we gave on Saturday to "Shareholder," who asked whether the registration has been completed. We said that the documents arrived by the mail of Wednesday last, and are ready for signature, but there may be a slight delay in executing them, as the solicitors have been instructed to search the register carefully to see that there is no flaw in the title. This is not quite the case, for it almost seems to imply that the Company is only now examining the title, whereas this has already been done, although there may be some question as to one or two out of fifty-one pieces of land, and respective documents, upon which, possibly, the lawyers themselves could give no positive opinion.—*Mail.*

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, presiding at a sitting of the court yesterday, disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE ATWAR CHANNER KOLI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dhairyavan appeared for the insolvents; and Mr. Mankar, instructed by Mr. Venayek Hurrichand, appeared for an opposing creditor. His lordship in giving his decision said that the two insolvents, father and son, were fishermen, residing at Mazagon. They were opposed by a Marwarree creditor on grounds of concealment of property, suppression of books, and showing undue preference to some of their creditors. His lordship thought it was not probable that the insolvents would keep books for the sale of fish which they caught and sold. The other grounds of opposition were not proved, and the insolvents were therefore granted their discharge.

RE HAJEE TYEB ESSA.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, applied for an interim order, stating that a similar application, made on Wednesday last, was refused on the opposition of certain creditors. The insolvent had now filed an affidavit, which would no doubt induce his lordship to grant the order. He had to seek the benefit of the Act, as he sustained heavy losses in speculation in Government paper.

Mr. Chitty, on behalf of Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, a creditor, opposed the application, and urged that no new grounds had been shown to induce the court to change its decision. The whole of the transactions shewed that insolvent was a fraudulent speculator.

His lordship remarked that insolvent had now lodged his account books with the Official Assignee. There were now before the court grounds on which an interim order could be granted. It was granted accordingly.

RE DEWCURN KAYA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of a creditor, said that the insolvents had done nothing since the 29th July, 1886, and asked that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvents, opposed the application on the ground that insolvents had not yet received account of sales from some of the firms with whom they dealt.

His lordship dismissed the petition with costs, remarking that the insolvents had done nothing during the last two years.

RE SHAPURJEE RUSTOMJEE ARRATONWALLA.

Mr. Basil Scott, on behalf of Bapty Brothers, creditors, moved that the petition of the insolvent be dismissed on the ground that he had not filed his schedule within the prescribed time. The application was granted.

RE ABBAJEE VISHWANATH.

On the application of Mr. Mankar on behalf of a creditor, the petition in this case was dismissed for want of prosecution.

RE RAMJIDAS NARRONDAS.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. His lordship remarked that the insolvent, who was only a goomasta drawing Rs. 16 per month, had incurred debts to the extent of Rs. 8,300. He had not produced a single book of account, and his conduct upon the whole disentitled him to the order asked for. The application was refused.

RE KHIMJEE DOSSA.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule.

RE SUCCARAM RAGHOWJEE.

The insolvent, on the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, was granted an interim order.

RE SHAPOORJEE HORMUSJEE.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

RE AHMED MERA DADA MERA.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi*, requiring the creditors to show cause why satisfaction should not be entered up on the two schedules of 1879 and 1882. The application was granted, the rule being made returnable on the 16th prox.

RE COLONEL STOPFORD.

Mr. Jardine applied for an interim order for the insolvent, which was granted.

RE HARY BHAWOO.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, and for leave to serve notices upon the creditors. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:— Sittaram Bulwuntrao; Umersey Keshowjee; Morar Ramchunder Kothare; Isabella Scott, widow; and Amirbi Begum, woman; George Albert Vanspall; Thomas Cabble; Mahomed Aba Memon; Runchordas Raghunathdas Jadia; Jamal Hubbib Memon and Tyeb Jamal Memon; Macoond Gunput Chowan and another; John Adolphus Sinclair; Ganjee Hassan Memon; Jadowjee Meghjee Thacker; Alfred Hodgson; and Cooverjee Muncherjee and others.

## HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

506-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gopal Thackersey and another vs Thackersay Morarji and others—Mansuklal and D.—Part heard.

In the matter of the petition of Venayek Wassudeo and others.

204-76—Mansuklal and D—Venayek Wassudeo vs Purmamundas Jewandas—Little, S F and N.

10-88—Wadia and G—Rustomji Ruttonji Contractor vs Mantoo Eana Loon—In person.

309-87—Wadia and G—Tribhowandas Venarsey and another vs Lalloobhai Mathooradas and others—Mulji, B. B.

4-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Lallji Cutchra and another vs Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D, and Pestonji and R.

326-87—Pestonji and R—Burjorji Framji Lallee and another vs Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D, and in person.

135-88—Jefferson, B and D—Shapurji Hormusji vs F Ahrle—Winter, B and B.

324-87—Mulji, B B—Gordhundas Khatao and another vs Knetsidas Hurmukhrai—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

To speak to the minutes of the orders.

Macfarlane E and H—for liquidators—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of the Bombay Saw Mills Co Ld—Payne, G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy.—Mansuklal and D.—Part heard.

488-87—Wadia G—Peshotum Hormasji Dustoor vs Meherbai—Nanu and H—Part heard.

For Argument.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S and W Co in liquidation, and in the matter of the New Fleming S and W Co in liquidation by the Court, Tobin and R—for claimant, Joosub Haji Ahmed.—Ardesir H and D—for liquidators.

Long Causes.

68-88—Little, S. F and N—Sir Munguldas Nathubhai, Kt, CSI, vs Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh,—Macfarlane, E and H.

95-88—A. F. Turner—Yesseebai vs Paroobai and another—Venayekrao, H.

470-87—Jefferson, B and D—Kanoba Ramchunderjee, and others vs Bai Jamnabai.—Little, S F and N.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

54-85—Nanu and H—Mehrbai vs Nanabhoy Burjorji Bottlewalla and others—Ardesir H and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

164-83—Bomanji and H—Ardesir Bejonji Soorti vs Bomonji Edulji Soonawala—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

184-88—Wadia and G—Thucker Goverdhundas Pitamber vs Thomas Rogers—Winter, B and B.

191-88—Crawford and B—Ravji Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkerset vs Luxmibai and another—Cragie L and O, and Little, S F and N.

196-88—Khunderao M—Sadashew Bapoo Shenday vs Thucker Juwa Viaram—Mansuklal and D.

199-88—T A Bland—Baramji Bomanji vs Ballaji Juggonath Kotari—Tyabji and D.

A PRELIMINARY examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and for officers of the Auxiliary Forces who are candidates for commissions in the army, will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on Dec. 12 and 13 next.

## CRICKET.

ASHLEY EDEN C. C. *VS.* JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

A MATCH was played on Sunday last, on the Esplanade, between the Ashley Eden C. C. and the John Bright C. C., which resulted in a victory for the former by 28 runs in the first innings. The following are the full scores:—

THE JOHN BRIGHT C. CLUB.

| First Innings. | | Second Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D B Vulsara, b A Madon | 15 | | |
| E D Punthakey, c A Mehta, b Valubhai | 9 | | |
| K M Mehta, b Valubhai | 1 | b Printer | 0 |
| H K Bana, b Valubhai | 0 | c Patel, b Printer | 0 |
| R P Pouchaji, b Valubhai | 0 | | |
| H J Panthakey, run out | 8 | b A Madon | 0 |
| M Messman, b A Madon | 2 | | |
| J N Bahdurji, l b w Valubhai | 11 | not out | 0 |
| M H Vajifdar, c Patel, b Printer | 16 | | |
| N Secretary, b Pooneger | 10 | | |
| Zilawalla, b Printer | 1 | | |
| Gazder, not out | 0 | | |
| Extras | 7 | Extras | 7 |
| Total | 78 | Total | 7 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | Overs. | Mdns. | Runs. | Wickets |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Madon | 17 | 2 | 28 | 2 |
| S Madon | 3 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Valubhai | 13 | 7 | 18 | 5 |
| Pooneger | 5 | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| Printer | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 |

THE ASHLEY EDEN C. CLUB.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| A M Madon, b Messman | 4 |
| B N Patel, run out | 20 |
| R K Doctor, b Vajifdar | 13 |
| A N Mehta, c Sub, b Bana | 12 |
| N D Printer, c Bahdurji, b Punthakey | 33 |
| B R Pooneger, c Vajifdar, b Mehta | 3 |
| B N Captain, b Punthakey | 4 |
| S R Madon, c Bahdurji, b Messman | 5 |
| Valubhai, b Punthakey | 2 |
| B E Bannat, b Punthakey | 4 |
| R J Meherhomji, c Vajifdar, b Punthakey | 0 |
| S B Turkey, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total | 106 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | Overs. | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H Punthakey | 10 | 1 | 26 | 5 |
| M Messman | 8 | 0 | 28 | 2 |
| M Vajifdar | 3 | 0 | 17 | 1 |
| K M Mehta | 8 | 0 | 16 | 1 |
| H K Bana | 5 | 1 | 12 | 1 |

The following team of the Ashley Eden C. Club will play against an eleven at Coorla on the 13th or 14th inst.:—Messrs. A. M. Madon, B. N. Patel. A. N. Mehta, (Captain), N. D. Printer, B. R. Pooneger, S. R. Madon, M. B. Mistry, Valubhai, Khatao Dhurmsey, B. N. Captain, R. F. Contractor, B. E. Bunnat, J. B. Turkery, and R. K. Doctor.

## POONA RACES.

EXTRA DAY.

FIRST RACE.—"Sulliman Stakes."—A Pony Selling Race of 400. Rs. 300 presented by Mr. S. A. W., and Rs. 100 added from the Fund. For all Arab and C-B ponies. Weight for inch raised one stone. Winner to be sold for Rs. 800; 4lbs. allowed or added for every Rs. 100 under or over this price. Maidens of the day allowed 7lbs. Entrance 2 G M to close and name the day before the race. The price at which the pony is to be sold must be stated in the entry. Distance ½ mile.

Mr H Gough's Balootra, 8st, Wool ..... 1
Mr Woolmer's Suspense, 9st 2lb, Mr Looke ..... 2
Capt Fowle's Torpedo, 8st 1lb, Robinson ..... 3

Time—54⅙ secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Palitana Purse."—Of Rs. 500. Rs. 400 presented by Prince Samutsingji of Palitana, in honour of his late father the Thakore Saheb Soorsingjee of Palitana, with Rs. 100 added from the Fund. A handicap for all galloways that have started during the [illegible] Entrance 3 G M, 1 G M forfeit. Distance 1½ mile.

Mr Framjee Dorabjee's Saturday, 8st 7lb, W Greenhalgh ..... 1
Mr Percival's Mehjidie, 8st 12lb, Kendall ..... 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's Goldfinch, 8st 2lb, Luchman ..... 3

Time—2 min. 55 secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Mudhole Purse."—Of Rs. 500. Rs. 250 presented by H. H. the Chief of Mudhole and Rs. 250 added from the fund. A handicap for all maiden Arabs. Entrance 3 G M, 1 G M forfeit. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Bowen's Morris, 8st 12lb, Owner ..... 1
Mr Ali Abdoola's Cossack, 8st, Luchman ..... 2
Mr M C M's Ringleader, 8st 8lb, J Robinson ..... 3

Time—1 min. 53 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Wudhwan Cup."—Value Rs. 500. Rs. 400 presented by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wudhwan, and Rs. 100 added from the Fund. A handicap for all ponies. Entrance 3 G M, 1 G M forfeit. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Dale's Juvenal, 7st 6lb, Native ..... 1
H H Aga Junghi Shah's Happy Lad, 8st 5lb, J Robinson ..... 2
Mr Maurice's Better Days, 8st 10lb, Mr Looke ..... 3

Time—1 min. 54 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"Britain Purse."—Of Rs. 600. Rs. 500 presented by Messrs. Miller and Brittain with Rs. 100 added from the Fund. A handicap for all Arab and C-Bs RC Entrance 3 GM, 1 GM forfeit.

Mr Framjee Dorabjee's Grand Duke, 7st 10lb, W Greenhalgh ..... 1
Mr S A W's Tory 7st, Oomer ..... 2
Hydrabad Confederacy's Samnite, 9st 2lb, T Kendall ..... 3

Time—2 min. 53¾ secs.

SIXTH RACE.—"Archer Cup."—A Purse of Rs 500 presented by Messrs. Archer and Co. A handicap for all Arabs. Three quarter mile. Entrance 3 G M, 1 G M forfeit. Winner to be sold for Rs 1,000.

Mr Looke's Lonsdale, 8st 4lb, J Robinson ..... 1
Mr Dale's Firefly, 7st 12lb, T Kendall ..... 2
Capt Payne's Warrior, 10st ..... 3

Time—1 min. 27 secs.

SEVENTH RACE.—"A Sweepstakes."—Of Rs 500, half forfeit, for all Maiden Arabs landed after 1st Sept 1887. Weight for age. Round the Course. To be run on the last day of the Poona Meeting. If horses are engaged on that day, to run on the next day, weather permitting. Nominations to be taken up to 15th June 1888. Nominations to be sent to the Secretary, Poona Races, No 4 Main Street, Poona. Horses to be named and declared to start on the 4th day of the Poona Races at or before 6 p m, Mr Ali Abdoola, one nomination. Mr C N C, one nomination. Mr Farmer, one nomination.

Mr Farmer's Napier, 7st 6lb, Ramchuru ..... 1
Mr Ali Abdoola's Scimitar, 8st 11lb, T Kendall ..... 0

Time—2 min. 58 secs.

# BENGAL.

CALCUTTA MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 22nd September was 207 against 174 and 174 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 27. There were 18 deaths from cholera, against 7 and 8 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 6. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week, against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 67 and 47 respectively, against 40 and 12 in the preceding week. The general deathrate, of the week was 249 per mille per annum, against 248, the mean of the last five years.

SCALDING A GIRLWIFE.—At the Sealdah police court on Friday, a native washerman was charged with having caused hurt to his wife, aged about 10 years, by pouring boiling *dhall* on both her arms, and scalding her. The accused was married to the complainant two months ago. On the 15th instant he was ironing some clothes, while his wife was cooking the food. Some *dhall* was boiling when he called his wife to fold a *dhotie*. She folded the cloth, but it did not seem to please him, and he struck her and knocked her down. He then took the utensil from the fire, and holding the child by the arms, poured the boiling *dhall* on them. She screamed, and running out of the house, took refuge with a neighbour. His Worship convicted accused, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Daily News.*

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the committee was held yesterday Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., presiding. There were also present:—Colonel Merewether, Dr. Waters, Major Selby, Messrs. R. N. Khote, C. I. E., Javerilal Umiashunker, Muncherjee N. Banajee, R. M. Sayani, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

A "SOFT IMPEACHMENT."

Before the business on the list was taken in hand, the Municipal Commissioner brought forward a matter connected with the loan branch of the Municipality, which he asked the chairman to request the representatives of the press not to notice in their reports.

The chairman requested the reporters accordingly.

Major Selby said he remembered an instance in which a confidential letter, which the reporters were asked not to notice, appeared the next morning in both the morning newspapers.

Dr. Waters said he did not know of any instance in which the representatives of the press had committed breach of faith as stated by Major Selby.

Major Selby stated he remembered very well that the reporters published a confidential letter from the Government of India to the Corporation in connection with the appointment of a member of the Imperial Institute in England, although they were asked by him, as the chairman of the meeting of the Corporation, not to do so.

Mr. Javerilal did not believe that the reporters had ever published any thing that they were asked not to publish in the newspapers.

Mr. Raghunath Khote said he had never noticed during his long connection with the Municipality any thing reported in the newspapers which their representatives were requested not to notice.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said he had never known anything appearing in the newspapers which, in the interest of the Municipality, the reporters were requested not to make public.

Mr. Sayani and Mr. Muncherjee Banajee did not remember a single instance in which the reporters of the press had gone against the direction or rather the request of the chairman not to publish anything.

The chairman stated he must say in justice to the representatives of the press that they had never in any single instance acted contrary to his request not to notice anything.

The matter was then allowed to drop.

THE PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The secretary read a letter, dated 29th ult., from the Municipal Commissioner, drawing attention to the resolution of the Town Council, dated 22nd August last, with a view to a decision being arrived at in the matter. The resolution says:—"That the Corporation be informed that the Town Council propose to defer the consideration of the question of the proposed transfer of the zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens to the Natural History Society until the new Municipal Bill becomes law."

Major Selby observed that, as a member of the Natural History Society, he had the prosperity of that body considerably at heart, but he could not help remarking that, unless the Society had some two or three lakhs of rupees, there was no reasonable chance of success on the proposed site. The Society, as far as he could see, had only been able to collect about half a lakh of rupees, and they might just as well try to fly without wings. He proposed that the Municipal Secretary be requested to write to the Secretary of the Natural History Society and to inform him that, unless the Society were prepared to give more definite information than that contained in their letter of the 10th August last, the Standing Committee would be unable to carry out the orders of the Corporation or to make any recommendation.

The proposal was agreed to unanimously. After transacting some other business, the committee adjourned.

## ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. Ryan, Ferozekhan Abdoolakhan, *alias* Sundalakhan, *alias* Sundalah Shaik Wullee, *alias* Hazruth Gool, *alias* Sulliman Shah and Hajee Shumsoodeen Abdool Wahab, were brought up on remand and charged by Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the Superintendent of the Detective Police, accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 with transporting and with possessing three Government military rifles and 3,812 Government military ball cartridges of Kirkee manufacture without a license, and accused No. 4 with the abetment of the said offence, and also with possessing without a license about seventeen rifles and fowling-pieces, fourteen re- [illegible] Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and [illegible], for the prosecution, and Mr. Brown of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, defended the fourth accused. The circumstances of this case are briefly these:—Accused No. 4 is a blacksmith and gun-repairer, and has his shop and residence in Bhendy Bazaar Road. He is a native of Jellalabad, and has been residing in Bombay for upwards of *twenty-five years;* and accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are natives of Afghanistan, and were in the habit of procuring arms and ammunition from accused No. 4, and taking them, described as piece-goods, by rail, to Peshawur, and thence into Afghanistan, where, it *is* alleged, they used to sell them to the hill tribes and outlaws. This trade had obtained great notoriety on the Frontier. In consequence of certain information recently received by Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali that the accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 had come to Bombay for the aforesaid purpose, he made arrangements to watch their movements and that of accused No. 4, and succeeded in apprehending them on the 23rd August last. Accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 prepared four bales of gunny in which they concealed 3,290 cartridges, two Government military rifles, and two ordinary rifles. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 took the bales in a labour-cart to the Grant Road goods station, where they booked them as piece-goods, to the address of one Hazruth Gool, at Peshawur City. The detective police seized the bales, and found them to contain the above arms and ammunition. They then apprehended accused No. 3 and searched the rooms occupied by accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and found 522 Government military cartridges and one Government military rifle. The detectives then apprehended accused No. 4 and searched his shop on a Magistrate's warrant on the 25th August last, and found a large number of arms, of which he failed to account for seventeen rifles and guns, fourteen revolvers, and two pistols. The Magistrate, upon the evidence adduced, convicted the four accused, and sentenced them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years' each. The Magistrate in passing sentence remarked that this was an offence against the State, and that the prisoners were in the habit of procuring arms and ammunition in Bombay, and sending them by rail and land across the Frontier, whence it went to the hands of the Afghan outlaws.

## SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE sixth monthly meeting of the committee of management for the session 1888-89 was held at the Institute on the 2nd inst.:—Present Colonel G. Merewether, president; Mr. S. S. Solomon, Mr. A. F. Turner, Mr. J. Wallace, and Mr. J. O'Connell, directors; Mr. G. D. Puddumjee, honorary treasurer; Mr. J. Young, honorary secretary.

The minutes of the last regular meeting having been read and confirmed, the accounts for July and August were passed, those for September being remitted for the usual audit.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. J. P. Phythian, Mr. Thomas Rodgers, Mr. Khosru Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. O. S. Surgia, and Mrs. G. Wilson.

In reference to the Port Trust Bond for Rs. 5,000, held by Mr. S. E. Sassoon on account of the Institute, this sum being a donation made by him subject to certain conditions, it was resolved that an undertaking be given to Mr. Sassoon to discharge the same, as it would seem that although the donation was made three years ago, the required undertaking had not been furnished.

A reduced estimate for repairs having been submitted by Mr. Murzban, the board ordered the same to be proceeded with.

Read letter from Mr. J. P. Cornforth, resigning his seat as vice-president in view of his impending departure for Europe. Mr. J. O'Connell was appointed to succeed him as vice-president, and it was resolved that Mr. T. A. Savage be invited to join the board.

Mr. T. Atkinson, having tendered his resignation as librarian, orders were passed that the vacant post should be advertised.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

## THE OPENING OF THE TROOPING SEASON.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUPHRATES.

THE Indian trooping season of 1888-89 commenced yesterday, when H. M. S. troopship Euphrates, from Portsmouth, arrived in Bombay yesterday, in command of Captain J. R. E. Pattisson, R. N., with the first relief and reinforcement of the year. Having embarked troops at Portsmouth, the Euphrates left that port on the 5th ultimo, and called at, and sailed from, Queenstown, on the 7th; Malta, on the 16th; Port Said, on the 20th; and Suez, on the 22nd idem; arriving here and making fast to her usual mooring at 8 o'clock, yesterday morning. She had fine passage almost throughout her voyage, and arrived here one day earlier than expected. She brought drafts numbering 51 officers, with 14 ladies and 13 children, 1,153 rank-and-file, 41 women, and 53 childern, the whole under the command of Major J D Edge, Cheshire Regiment.

The troops will be distributed throughout India, the greatest portion falling to the share of Bengal. Two specials leave Sassoon Dock, where the troops will be landed early this morning, and will leave for Deolali this evening; the first at 6-45 p.m., to carry to the Army Head-quarters the Royal West Surrey for Umballa, Highland L I for Peshawar, Royal Warwick Regiment for Jubbulpore, the Liverpool Regiment for Fyzabad, and the whole of the married families; the second, at 7-45 p.m. to carry the W Yorkshire Regiment to Mooltan, the Manchester to Agra, the R Welsh Fusiliers to Lucknow, and the South Wales Borderers for Bareilly.

The I M S Canning, which sails on the 6th instant, carries some of these troops for Madras, Burma, and Calcutta.

The troopship had also on board fifteen couples of foxhounds for the Meerut garrison.

The officers on board with their families were:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Surgeon-Major F and Mrs Lyons and one child.
Surgeon R Porter.
Captain C A and Mrs King Hall, Munster Fusiliers.
Surgeon M W Russell.
Surgeon A R Aldridge.
Surgeon R W Wright.
Surgeon E E Ckersey.
Surgeon E M Hassard.
Surgeon B J Innis.
Surgeon H Prasad.
Veterinary Surgeon W. A and Mrs Crow and child.
Veterinary Surgeon W R and Mrs Hagger, and three children.
Hon. Captain and Qr Mr W Duke, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain R F L Farrer.
Lieutenant F A C and Mrs Kreyer and two children, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieutenant and Adjutant H J W Hamilton, E W Surrey Regiment.
Lieutenant A E Barton, Yorkshire L I.
Lieutenant T A F R Oldfield, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A S Arnold, 18th Hussars.
Lieutenant J O Travers, Devon L I.
2nd Lieutenant H J L'Estrange, Leinster Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant E W Obbard, Leinster Regiment.
Revd D F B Bickerstaff, R C Chaplin.
Mrs Hyslop, wife of Captain Hyslop, Leicester Regiment.
Mrs Ind, wife of Captain Ind, R A.
Mrs Wharry, of Surgeon Wharry, Medical Staff.

From Queenstown.

Major J D Edge, Cheshire Regt.
Major E R Evans, R Welsh Fusiliers.
Surgeon-Major R H Robinson.
Surgeon J M F and Mrs Shine.
Surgeon R G Thompson,
Surgeon C J Macdonald.
Veterinary Surgeon S M, and Mrs Smith and two children.
Captain M R and Mrs Hyslop.
Captain W W Handcock, Derbyshire Regt,
Lieutenant A W Taylor, Royal West Surrey Regt.
Lieutenant E R Reade, E Lancashire Regt,
Lieutenant J G King, R W Surrey Regt.
Lieutenant V S Smyth, Warwick Regt.
Lieutenant S F Bevington, R W Surrey Regt,
Lieutenant J Parker, S W Borderers.
Lieutenant C FitzClarence, Royal Fusiliers,
2nd Lieut J L Rose, Highland, L I.
" C H J Moore, W Yorkshire, L I.
" W J Windsor, Worcester, Regt.
" T G Blois Johnson, Liverpool, Regt.
" H B Ford, R Welsh Fusiliers.
" A W V Plunkett, Manchesters Regt.
" A Canning, S W Borderers.
" C B Westmacott, Worcester Regt.
" H A Vallings, Liverpool Regt.
" H O S Cadogan, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
" J H Purvis, Highland L I.
[illegible] Regt.

## ALARMING ACCIDENT AT A [illegible] REHEARSAL.

THE pretty little Theatre at the Cubbon Rooms, Bangalore, was the scene of a calamity on Friday night, which has cast a gloom over the society of that agreeable station. A little time ago it was determined to endeavour to give a representation of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Sorcerer," and the title role was accepted by Captain Betheme, while the other parts were allotted to Major Wyndham, 21st Hussars, Mr. Fawcett, Police Department, Captain Mac-Donnell, R.E., Mr. Mullins, Mrs. MacDonnell, Miss DeSalis, Miss. Lawson, and Miss Wright. The first performance was to have been given on Saturday night, and on Friday night the Dress Rehearsal took place. The company had been well drilled, and everything was going off admirably until the time came for the Sorcerer to perform some magic. Captain Bethune had provided himself for the purpose with a bottle containing fulminate of mercury. A tea-pot had been provided, into which a piece of live charcoal had been placed, and it was proposed to obtain the desired scenic effect by burning a twelfth part of the contents of the bottle in the tea-pot. Unfortunately Captain Bethune did not take the precaution of accurately weighing the quantity needed and dropping that only into the tea-pot, but poured into the pot with his right hand what he thought would meet the requirements of the occasion from the bottle which contained enough of the material for the proposed four performances of the piece. The result was that the crystals ignited as they fell on the charcoal, a flame shot up from the pot, caught the bottle, and exploded its contents. Captain Bethune's hand was thus shattered, his fingers and thumb being hurled against the scenery, and a piece of the bottle glass being driven into his side. Mrs. MacDonnell and Mr. Fawcett who were on the stage at the time were struck by pieces of the glass, but were not seriously injured. All the lights in the theatre were blown out by the concussion, which was heard a mile off. The company present gave every assistance that it was in their power to offer to Captain Bethune, while Mr. Fawcett went off for medical assistance, and returned shortly with Dr. Blenkinsop and Dr. Bain, who recognised the urgency of the case, placed the patient under chloroform, amputated the hand, and conveyed him to the Officers' ward at the South Station Hospital where he now remains. The glass was extracted from the wound in his side on Saturday. We need scarcely add that the performance of the play was abandoned.—*Mail.*

## THE PAUCITY OF BRITISH OFFICERS WITH NATIVE REGIMENTS.

A CORRESPONDENTS writes to the *Deccan Times* as follows:—

Having attempted to demonstrate the fact that more officers are urgently required with Native Regiments, particularly as there is no "Reserve" of any kind to fall back upon—though the necessity for the latter seems suddenly to have dawned upon Government, and the matter is now being taken up—and having touched on the question of British Officers entering the Staff Corps in a more advantageous, and less circuitous manner than the present one the question now arises, what advantages might be gained by educating Native gentlemen in the Art of war, and allowing them to take their place with British Officers in Native Regiments. In an able article, headed "Native Officers" in your issue of the 26th of June last, the following appears: "The simplest plan of improving the efficiency of the native battalions would be to give them at least three British officers per company. This would necessitate the abolition of that abortion the Staff Corps, and would so far be an unmixed blessing, but on the ground of expense it is not likely to be adopted. What then? Any increase of British officers which falls short of that number will in that proportion make the battalion fall short of the European standard of efficiency. We must therefore make native officers take the place of British officers. We cannot ourselves believe, and no one who knows Hyderabad and its nobles could believe, that there is not excellent and ample material in the country for a corps of Native officers, who would lead their men as boldly and be followed by them as willingly as the present British officers of Native Regiments." No brighter example is needed, to illustrate the above fact, than Major Afsur Jung, who has been long known in Hyderabad, for his sterling qualities, as a soldier, a sportsman, and a thorough good fellow, a gentleman in every sense of the word, and who is now a Major in our Army, his good name, and good qualities having spread far and wide. There is no doubt there are many others, who, if they had his opportunities, would follow in his footsteps. In the matter of the education of young native gentlemen, candidates for Commissions in our Army, Colleges, or Depots, might be established at no very great expense, at some of our large stations, where they might be drilled and taught by competent officers, and Professors, selected for the purpose. On completion of their studies, and after being pronounced fit in every respect, and passing an examination, they might be posted to Native Regiments, alternately with British officers, or one or two Regiments might be officered, under a British Commandant, and Second in Command, entirely by the abovementioned cadets, on the principle of three officers to each company. Should this plan be adopted, it would be necessary, that a certain number, a little more advanced in years, should be selected, to enable them to be graded in rank according to their age, the seniors being appointed to the command of companies. That a better class of native officers, who, being educated gentlemen, and thereby better able to associate with the British officers, would add to the efficiency of native regiments, there can be no doubt. Any one who has had any experience in the matter, irrespective of knowing that they are occasionally slightly wooden headed in matters appertaining to their profession, all know how hard it is sometimes to get on with some of the old gentlemen, native officers of the present [illegible], who, when they come to pay their respects, sit on the very edge of their chairs, and can be induced to say nothing but "Sub Kyreat Sahib" or "Sub Khooshie," and are only too delighted when permitted to depart. It is somewhat difficult for British officers to associate with native officers of this stamp. There are, however, bright exceptions to the above, it must be admitted. There are native officers now serving with Regiments, who are perfect gentlemen, well informed on the subjects of the day, well up in their work, and whom it is a pleasure to know, and associate with, but unfortunately they are few and far between. Bearing this latter fact in mind it would not be advisable entirely to abolish promotion from the ranks, it would only, however, be reserved for very exceptional cases, as is the case in the British Army. Whatever system may be adopted in the future, there is no doubt, as before said, that it would add greatly to the efficiency of Native Regiments if the native officers as a class were improved by education, and by selection from the upper classes, reserving promotion from the ranks for very exceptional cases. The experiment might, in due course, be further tried, by giving direct commissions to native gentlemen so far as command of companies go, with a British Commandant and second in command over them.

These matters, however, can only be approached gradually. We must first find, and then educate our native youths, before appointing them to Regiments. There are difficulties, which are at our very door,—for example, the present, and immediate want of more officers, which might be warded off, if timely suggestions were acted on. The practicability of linking the Regiments of the Madras Army less in theory, more in reality, so as to utilize the few British officers at our disposal, will be discussed in a future article.

## TRAGICAL DEATH OF A CHILD-WIFE.

THE adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Srimuty Kristo Kamini was resumed on Friday at Calcutta with the result we have already stated—a verdict of wilful murder. The following further evidence was recorded:—

Superintendent Lamb, examined, stated:—I received information regarding this case on the 13th from a constable, who had brought a note from Inspector Davis. I proceeded to No. 2 Romanath Mozoomdar's Lane. Inspector Davis was taking the statement of the husband. The facts of the case were told me by Inspector Davis, and I took the statements of Pundit Jibanundo, his wife, and his little daughter. Pundit Jibanundo said that he had subsequently heard that his son had gone to Kallighat. He had never said to me that he had heard his son opening downstairs at 4 a.m., and that the door of his house room had been bolted from inside. I sat down at the table and made short notes. Accompanied by Inspector Davis, the father, son, and two or three others, I went to the third loft, where I saw the deceased. A police officer was on duty outside the room. I saw the deceased on the west end of the bed, her head was southwards and her feet were northwards. I saw her right arm resting on a small pillow. She had a razor in her right hand. There was blood on the pillow, in fact, it was saturated. Her left arm was lying on her left side. She was lying in a pool of blood. There [illegible] blood on the hand, but I made no particular [illegible] expected the Coroner and the Jury to go [illegible] and finished my notes. [illegible] certain instructions, [illegible] to inform the Coroner. When I went up [illegible] and Ashubode made statements. The father [illegible] he had gone up, and, finding the door bolted [illegible] inside, he directed masons to open one of the windows. In the meanwhile his son, Ashubode, had managed to move one of the bars of the window, and had told his youngest sister to get inside the room through the bars.

The wife of Babu Jibanundo said that at 9 a.m., finding her daughter-in-law not come down, she sent her maid-servants upstairs, and they reported that the daughter-in-law has bolted the door from inside, and would not answer. She went up herself at 10 a.m. and found the same thing. She reported the circumstances to her husband, who went and found the same thing. Afterwards the door was opened in the manner described. She observed no blood on the floor or walls, but on the head.

The Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government stated that he had submitted a number of packets to chemical analysis, but discovered no traces of mammalian blood. In one packet only, which contained the razor, he found mammalian blood. This closed the enquiry.

The Coroner exhaustively summed up, pointing out the sailent features of the case.

The medical testimony wholly negatived the theory that the wound was suicidal. It was absolutely impossible that the deceased could have inflicted the wounds herself, for considering their severity and extent they could not have been made by a little girl of her physique. The position of the body, and the surrounding circumstances negatived the assumption that it was a case of suicide. The evidence of the people at the house was wholly conflicting and unsatisfactory, and apparently meant to shield the husband of the deceased. It was apparent that the tragedy was discovered so early as 6 a.m. of the 13th, for the mehter was called to throw away the mats, and yet the evidence of all the household was that the tragedy was not discovered before 1-30 or 2 p.m., when the husband of the deceased was alleged to have returned from Kallighat. The statements of the witnesses who belonged to the house were full of discrepancies, and the manner in which the husband of the deceased gave his evidence amply indicated that it was wholly unreliable. His story about going to Kallighat and his subsequent actions there were wholly inconsistent. It was hardly possible for a man of position and the means he had to have walked barefooted in the manner indicated by him. The surrounding circumstances of the case pointed to the fact that the evidence had been so got up as to make the case one of suicide, when it was paplably clear that it was one of murder. The story of the razor, of which the husband did not deny ownership, was told in a manner which indicated that he had not given the true source from which he had obtained it. The girl was of a quiet and happy disposition, and seemed contented with her lot. Was it possible that a person of the tender age and physique of the girl, who was a mere child, if she were bent on committing suicide, would have gone into the next room and taken out a razor, then laid herself down flat on her back, in the position described by the police, and cut her throat from ear to ear?

The circumstances, which cannot possibly be thrown aside, point to the fact that the only person that could be associated with the tragedy was the husband, and he alone! There is the evidence of the fact that he came rushing down the steps at 4 a.m., and this was the evidence of the father, Pundit Jibanundo, who described the sound as "doom, doom, doom doom." All the evidence that could be adduced had been placed before the Jury, and they, in doing their duty, must bring their verdict only on the evidence adduced, and not from what they might have heard outside, or read in the papers. They should not allow themselves to be prejudiced in any way. They must confine themselves to the evidence adduced.

The Jury after some deliberation brought in the following verdict:—"We are unanimously of opinion that the deceased was murdered by her husband, Subodhode Bhuttachaji."

Prisoner, who was within the precincts of the Court, was at once arrested, and will be placed before the Hon. Syed Amir Hossein, C.I.E., the Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of murder.—*Englishman.*

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3.

REUTER's financial telegram of last evening quotes Consols unaltered at 97; and Bar Silver unchanged at 43⅜d. per oz. and Stock Exchange prices generally the same as on Monday. Mercantile Bank Shares, however, were 10s. higher at 21s.

In the General Produce Markets also there was but little movement yesterday, the only change reported being in Linseed, which was 3d. per quarter higher, to arrive, *viâ* the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet all round, the Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, including 600 Surats. "Fully Good" Bengals are quoted ⅛d. lower; but other spot quotations come unchanged, as also do the rates for American Arrivals in all positions.

Manchester had been firm, and we note an advance of 1d. in 7 and 8½lb. Grey Shirtings, and of ⅛d. in 39 in. Jacconets, 45 in. Mulls, and 5½lb. Madapollams in the quotations wired by Reuter.

In New York, 10 7-16 cents was still the spot price yesterday; but January Futures were 2 points lower, at 9·74 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 35,000 bales—still rather behind the arrivals in 1886, and much smaller than those of last year.

| | 1888. | 1887. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts ...... | 35,000 | 52,000 | 38,000 |
| Three days' do......... | 95,000 | 135,000 | 103,000 |
| Since 1st September .... | 399,000 | 788,000 | 492,000 |

In our local market there has been a further accession of business in ready stuff to-day, local consumers having come forward to some extent, and some 1,500 bales on the aggregate have changed hands, consisting of Oomra, at Rs. 195; Pachora, at Rs. 195; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 200; Julgaum, at Rs. 199; Damergaum, at Rs. 210-15; and Bengal, at Rs. 172 per candy. For Cotton of the next crop the feeling has been decidedly dull, and quotations for contracts are at least a rupee lower all round with sellers at the rates and no takers, either European or native.

WHEAT continues firm in tone, and previous rates have been quoted to-day for all descriptions; but for the reasons already given demand for export has fallen off, and only a moderate business is now passing.

SEEDS also have been in but slack enquiry, and transactions are on a comparatively small scale; but the tone of the market continues steady, and prices show no change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton........................................ | 211 | bales. |
| Wheat........................................ | 12,544 | cwt. |
| Linseed ...................................... | 7,396 | „ |
| Rapeseed..................................... | ,116 | „ |
| Gingelly ..................................... | 2,305 | „ |

FREIGHTS are firm, and, as demand continues rates are tending upwards. A steamer from Aden in ballast, due early this month, has been taken up by speculators at 28s. 9d. for a direct port with some concessions. For Liverpool early November shipment has been done at 25s; and Antwerp for April loading at 22s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. The Europa (s), for late December shipment, has filled up for Dunkirk, at 23s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—In view of news through private channels that Silver was firm yesterday at the quotation given above, and that some Telegraphic Councils had been taken at 1s. 4 21-32d. our market opened strong at 1s. 4 17-32d. to 9-16d. for Wire Transfer, and with one bank selling Demand at 1s. 4 19-32d., which latter rate, however, disappeared in presence of free purchases by the Bazaar; and Private Paper has remained scarce. The tone was very quiet at closing and the rates quoted below probably hold good only for the mail, and would be 32d. lower thereafter. There is some uncertainty as usual on Council day, and there is also the question of how far the Silver ring will support the allotments, but with money tightening both here and at home, we shall expect to see Councils go at about 1s. 4⅝d. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand...... | 1s. 4 19-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic ........... | 1s. 4 17-32d. | „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight....... | 1s. 4⅝d. | „ |
| Credits do. ....... | 1s. 4 13-16d. | „ |
| Francs do. ....... | 1·77¼ | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at a decline of 3-16 per cent. from yesterday's closing rates for Fours, but afterwards Account to the end of the day, with little doing, the November settlement being quoted at 99 5-16. Four-and-a-half per cents. have been put down to 104⅞; but the rate is nominal.

SHARES have not attracted much attention, and we have few changes to note in Mill Scrip this evening, but in several cases prices have improved. We note an advance of Rs. 15 in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas Khimji and Ripon. On the other hand, Indian Manufacturing have declined Rs. 35; Morarji Gokaldas Rs. 10; and Oriental Rs. 5. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower for the first issue. New Berar Press are Rs. 5 lower.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| — | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ...... | 30,000 | 600 | all | 13 pct. | 877½ |
| Bank of Bengal ...... | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 1,000 |
| Bank of Madras ...... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 14 do | 890 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | | |
| Agra Bank.............. | 10,000 | £ | £ | 6 do. | 120 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ...... | 60,000 | 100 | all | 17½ do. | 619 |
| National Bank of India.............. | 27,330 | £125 250 | | 5 pct. | 135 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock ............ | .. | £100 | ... | - | ... |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent... | .. | £100 | ... | .. | .. |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co .......... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,065xd |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co ............ | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,060 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co ............ | 110 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co....... | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | |

### PRESS COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton ...... | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 75 | 1.190 |
| Albert Ginning Co. .. | 10 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 410 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee ............ | 10 | 1,10 | 1,10 | Rs. 100 | 840 |
| Apollo Press Co (small shares) ...... | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 2 | 240 |
| Bellary ............ | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 215 |
| Breul's Cawnpore P Co., Ld ............ | 0 | 20 | 20 | Rs. 1 | 100 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 10 | 12 | 125 | Rs. 20 | 140xd |
| Colaba Press Co. .... | 0 | 1,88 | 1,880 | Rs. 6 0 | 600 |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | ,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 130 | 1,200 |
| English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.............. | 400 | 0 25 | ... | .. | 265 |
| Fort Press Co........ | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 6 | 1,500 |
| French Press Co. .... | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 8 | 500 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. ............ | 45 | 50 | 500 | Rs | 409 |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. ........ | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | 350 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co .. | 1,00 | 250 | 25 | Rs. 10 | 230 |
| Mercantile Press .... | 1,50 | 125 | 12 | Rs. | 62½ |
| Mofussil Co. ......... | 3,12 | 400 | 40 | Rs. 0 | 400 |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1.25 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 60 | 539 540 |
| New Indian Press .... | 4.00 | 125 | 12 | Rs. 10 | 96 |
| Prince of W. Press ... | 60 | 50 | 10 | Rs 3 | 80 |
| Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.) ...... | 50 | 50 | 50 | Rs 0 | 320 440 |
| Sind Press Co. ...... | 40 | 2 0 | 7 | Rs 50 | 440 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. .... | 10 | 1,000 | 1,000 | R 12 | 4 0 1,225 |
| Sassoon Press Co .... | 30 | 500 | 50 | 7 | 550 |
| Volkart Press Co. .. | 695 | 1,000 | 1,00 | P | 640 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each ............................ | Rs. | 14-12-6 |
| Carolas ........................................ | „ | 250 |
| Mexican Dollars ............................ | „ | 223 |
| Five-Franc Pieces ........................... | „ | 285 |
| Bar Silver, 17½ betterness ............. | „ | 106-7 |
| Gold Leaf ...................................... | „ | 23-5 |
| Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch...... | „ | 23 9 |
| Australian Gold, 100 touch ............. | „ | 23 9 |
| Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch ............. | „ | 23 9 |
| Pekin ............................................ | „ | 23 3 |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per cent ......................................... | 99 13-16 |
| Four-and a-half per cent. ........................ | 104⅞ to ⅞ |
| Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans .... | 109 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate.... | .. |
| New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1878........... | Nil. |
| Paris Municipal Loan ............................ | 220 |
| Port Trust Bonds................................... | 97½ |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### EUROPE.

DEATH.

STEWART—October 2, at Claughton, Birkenhead, Robert Leitch Stewart, aged 32.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ADAM—October 3, at Claremont, Malabar Hill, the wife of F. Forbes Adam, of a son.
GEORGE—October 3, the wife of H. George, of a son.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—September 23, at Simla, the wife of W O Clark, B C S, of a son.
FAUSSET—September 27, at 11, Middleton Row, the wife of W A Fausset, of a daughter.
GROWSE—September 23, at Ranikhet, the wife of E F Growse, C S, of a daughter.
MACKENZIE—September 27, at 56, Chowringhee, the wife of D F Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter, (prematurely), who survived her birth a few hours only.
THORNDIKE—September 28, at Fir Lodge, Murree, the wife of Major F H Thorndike, Royal Sussex Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DORLING—September 29, at Madras, Henry Dorling, late of Messrs. P Orr & Sons, and formerly of the Government Telegraph Department, aged 35 years, 11 months and 25 days.
RICHMOND—September 23, at Saharanpur, of remittent fever, George Thomas Richmond, Sergeant-Instructor, N-W R Volunteers, aged 31.

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1888.

THERE are signs that the familiar battle for a fuller recognition of the vernaculars in University education will shortly be renewed. A memorial has lately been sent in to the Senate of the Bombay University by the Guzerat Vernacular Society, pleading against the exclusion of the vernaculars, and asking that at the matriculation, or any examination which may be substituted for it, there should be, in addition to the papers in English and the classical language, a paper containing questions in vernacular grammar and translation, while in the higher examinations "one book of suitable difficulty may be appointed for each examination, and papers for translation from and into vernaculars may be set, rising in difficulty with each successive examination." The proposal is somewhat vague, but the purpose of those who have made it is apparently rather to invite attention to the general question than to devise a specific scheme. The last occasion on which the Senate had an opportunity of considering this subject was when in 1886 French was added to the list of languages set down for the University examinations. The praises of the vernaculars were on that occasion sung with an enthusiasm which took small measure of the merits of any language that might come in contact with them, and, if we remember rightly, Mahratti found in one of the most respected members of the University a champion ardent enough to declare that that resonant tongue had a literature far superior to the new language that it was proposed to admit into the curriculum. However the consideration that was then given to the claim of the vernaculars was only furtive and incidental. The real battle for the vernaculars has yet to be fought, and when the public have recovered from the weariness that has followed upon the long discussion of the University Bill, some one will probably think it worth while to bring on a discussion on the claims [illegible] Canarese to a place in the curriculum corresponding to that which was accorded to Persian in 1870, and to French two years ago. We saw during the debate on the admission of French into the examinations that a good deal of ardent, and, in some cases, extravagant, faith in the vernaculars still prevails. They are not fashionable, and the chances of gaining academic recognition for them will become smaller the longer the presentation of their claims is delayed. From one class, powerful in the University, as in other departments of public life on this side of India, no help can be looked for. The new generation of Parsees, nurtured on English thought and culture, and as rapidly assimilating them as the conditions will admit of, may be relied upon to show a consistent indifference to the language which has been their own for ten centuries. Amongst the other native communities there is something less than unanimity in favour of the change proposed. But there is a strong feeling in that direction nevertheless, and it would be no disadvantage to any of the educational interests involved if the "good deal that is to be said on both sides" were to be formally presented in the Senate, for a decision to be taken on the matter as soon as may be.

Unless the charter of education in India, as Sir Charles Wood's circular is called, be deemed too old to be admissible evidence, the claims of the champions of the vernaculars must be deemed to have a very considerable weight of authority in their favour. Macaulay's picturesquely grotesque presentation of the characteristics of the science and literature of Hindustan is sure to be cited once again whenever the claims of the vernaculars to recognition are put forward. But Sir Charles Wood, with all before him that the wisdom of Macaulay had put on record—and much else—was still sufficiently appreciative of the vernaculars to assert their right to a *place in the University curriculum.* While the main object of education in India was defined to be the general diffusion of European knowledge, it was laid down in this famous despatch that the institutions affiliated to the University should provide for "a careful cultivation of the English and vernacular languages," and it was suggested that it would greatly encourage the cultivation of the vernaculars if professorships were founded for them. In the estimate which Sir Charles Wood and his colleagues formed of the value of the vernaculars and of the classic oriental languages the latter were deemed of secondary importance. The foundation of professorships for the vernaculars was expressly recommended; "perhaps also" was the strongest term of recommendation employed when the Court of Directors contemplated Sanscrit, Persian, and Arabic. These three languages, nevertheless, to which Sir Charles Wood and his colleagues assigned a secondary place in their project, have a place in the higher examinations; the vernaculars, the cultivation of which they desired to encourage, are excluded. The reversal of this policy in 1862 was prompted by a desire, which was worthy if it was not wise, to revive the study of the oriental classics. Thenceforward, in all examinations after matriculation, the University recognized the classical languages alone. It is open to question whether the cause of education has profited by this abrupt departure from the lines on which the system of higher education in India was laid out. We need not inquire into the comparative merits of the vernaculars and of Sanscrit. The claims of the latter to special veneration on the ground of an antiquity to which the vernaculars cannot lay claim have long been exploded, and Sanscrit and the vernaculars, it is now recognised, are alike derived from a tongue that was older than all. The real question, however, is not an antiquarian one, but a practical one. The vernaculars, it is complained, are suffering deterioration in consequence of the neglect with which they are treated. The University has no rewards for those who busy themselves with them; it directly discourages them by insisting that though the student shall follow many paths in his academic career, he shall leave his vernacular alone as soon as he has gone through the easy and often unreal ordeal of matriculation. No higher testimony, and none more practical, to the results of the newer system could be asked for than that which Sir Raymond West gave in 1862 when, in supporting the late Dr. Wilson and others in asking for a more effectual recognition of the vernaculars by the University, he said that his mofussil experience showed that students, while obtaining proficiency in English, had quite lost the use of their own language, except for the homeliest of purposes.

Now this, it may be confidently submitted, was not the purpose which the British Government proposed to itself when it undertook the high task of promoting education in India. We have none of the political reasons which have instigated some of the European Governments in discouraging the languages of an ancient people. We are, in theory, as conservative of the languages and the literatures of the races of India as of their personal rights, their customs, and their religions. In practice, however, we are destroying the ancient languages, because we are diverting from the use and cultivation of them the one class who can give them the fixity and certainty which a literary use alone can ensure. More than this, we are defeating our own purpose so far as we are weakening the vehicles through which thought and knowledge, European as well as Indian, are conveyed to the vast mass of the people. There is a danger lest in education as in politics we should think of an infinitesimally small minority as the India with which alone we need concern ourselves. And yet despite the progress that English education has made, it is not through English but through the vernaculars that the masses can be reached, and powerful reasons should be alleged if we are to continue a policy which both negatively and positively tends to their literary degradation. The Education Commission dealt cautiously with the subject. They contented themselves with registering the fact that in the opinion of many general knowledge of the higher kind might be imparted in the vernacular, and an education of wider national profit would be the result. But the Bombay Committee deal more definitely with the subject. They had before them the experience and the judgment of Mr. Peile, who had recorded in writing and in practice his strong belief in the vernaculars. He regarded the vernacular as a joint medium of education with English or Sanscrit, believing that the mental progress of a scholar will be reflected in his increased power to make use of his own language. He went on to say, "The present vernaculars, better or worse for the changes wrought by time, will be the languages of the people of India a hundred years hence, as they are now; for it is futile to imagine that they can be superseded by the language of fifty thousand Englishmen who are excluded by native custom from intimacy with the Indian people, and by climate from [illegible]." But Mr. Peile, with the best intentions in the world, was putting at a serious disadvantage the pupils in the Government high schools on whom study of their vernacular was made obligatory. Government schools, the report of the Bombay Committee says, were at once placed at a disadvantage in regard to aided schools. The boys in the former were spending time in work which did not immediately repay them in the University examination. The deleterious effect of the present system upon the vernaculars can indeed scarcely be denied. If this is a matter of no importance it would be well for those who are content with things as they are to say so. But from the political as well as from the intellectual point of view that would hardly be a satisfactory answer.

A GOOD deal of earnestness is shown in Calcutta in furtherance of the movement to obtain an acceleration for mail trains between Calcutta and Bombay, and a good deal of dissatisfaction is expressed, not unnaturally, at the delay which occurs here when the mails arrive from Calcutta, Madras, and the North-West, the best part of the day elapsing before the bags are sent off in the mail steamer. All the mail trains arrive in this city early in the morning. The mail from Simla and the N.-W. Provinces comes in first, the hour of arrival being 8 a.m., 7-30 local time. That from Calcutta comes at 9. a.m. and the Madras mail little more than an hour later. The English mail bags are kept in Bombay till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, though there is no reason why they should not proceed on their voyage to England some hours earlier, even at 11 a.m. This proposal has been made, and if there were no Bombay public to be considered, and no Bombay merchants requiring time to prepare their business correspondence, and bring it up to the latest date, there would be no reason why the departure of the Mail steamer should not be accelerated by fully six hours. If the hour of departure were fixed at 2 p.m. one result would be that, at the contract rate of speed, the steamer would get into the Suez Canal during daylight, and would thus be enabled to get out of the Canal before dark the following day. This does not always happen under present arrangements. Saving of time at this end would, besides, bring the steamers to Brindisi about 8 p.m. on Friday, instead of as now at 1 a.m. on Saturdays,—an unearthly hour for passengers to turn out so that they may be ready to start by the train for London at 4 a.m. The acceleration would insure the delivery of the mails on Monday morning all over England, instead of as now in London only. Merchants in the Capital get their correspondence on Monday morning, thus having advantage over business houses in Liverpool and Glasgow, which only receive their Indian advices in the evening or on Tuesday morning. This is an attractive programme in some respects; but the difficulty of reconciling men of business in Bombay to a change which would compel them to close their week's correspondence on Thursdays strikes us as insuperable. But something is gained by stating the case for acceleration in a form which shows clearly that under the present system the best part of the day is wasted, so far as the mails coming from the other side of India are concerned. Why not alter the time of departure at Simla, Calcutta, and Madras so as to save for correspondence in those important centres the six or eight hours which now run to waste in Bombay? With a little management it ought to be quite possible to give the people at the other side of India another day by utilising the time now lost in this city and stealing a few hours from the nights now spent in the long and wearisomely slow mail journey across country.

WE pointed out a fortnight ago that the Fine Arts Exhibitions which have become institutions in India are held, not as they should be, in the Presidency towns, but in the summer retreats which are frequented by the more fashionable and the more fortunate of the community. Thus on the other side of India the Arts Exhibition is held not at Calcutta, but at Simla; that of Madras Presidency is held at Ootacamund; and the Bombay pictures go to Poona. It was suggested that there should be a reform in this respect, and that Fine Arts Exhibitions should be held in the Presidency towns, where the public to be appealed to would be larger, and the competition more serious. This idea, we are glad to hear, has found general acceptance. Arrangements are already being made to have an Art Exhibition in Bombay in February next. The intention is, if possible, to combine with the Exhibition an Art Union of the kind which has been so useful at home in diffusing a taste for art. In a large and wealthy city like Bombay there is more scope for artistic effort than in a small pleasure resort. Exhibitors, professional and amateur, will profit by the stimulus afforded by a wider publicity and a more appreciative public.

THE friends of the late Mr. R. L. Stewart will have been prepared for the sad news of his death received by telegraph yesterday morning. The deceased gentleman left for England last May in broken health. On his arrival home his lungs were pronounced to be hopelessly affected, and by the last letters to hand it was evident that the end was fast approaching. Mr. Stewart was thirty-two years of age, and the last eleven years had been spent in Bombay. He was a member of the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, and was an able and energetic man of business. With every class of the community, both Native and European, as a member of the Gymkhana, in the hunting field, and in society he enjoyed a wide popularity.

LIEUTENANT KREYER, Adjutant of the 17th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, who returned to Bombay yesterday by the troopship Euphrates from sick leave to Europe, was arrested immediately on landing at the Apollo Bunder. The charge on which he was arrested is not known, but it is believed to be in connection with the Regimental accounts. Lieutenant Kreyer was sent up to Poona by last evening's mail train in charge of Major Macbay, of the Marine Battalion.

HIS HIGHNESS THE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL is to arrive to-day by the Persian Steam Navigation Company's steamer King Arthur. The Consul-General will land at the Apollo Bunder at 4 o'clock p.m.

WE learn that cholera, which prevailed in an epidemic type in the native town of Akola, has entirely disappeared.

LORD NORTHBROOK has contributed a sum of Rs. 250 towards the cost of the translation into English of the *Mahabharata*.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab leaves Lahore on tour on November 16th for Patiala, and afterwards visits Umballa, the 21st to 23rd; Shahabad, 24th; Pipli, 25th and 26th; Kurnaul, 28th to 30th; Panipat, the 2nd to 3rd December; and arrives at Delhi on the 8th, where he will halt about a week.

MAJOR O'MOORE CREAGH, Commandant of the Merwara Battalion, proceeds shortly to Ulwar, the Maharaja of that State having applied to Government for the services of a British officer to assist in reorganizing a portion of his army. Ulwar will furnish about a thousand men as a contingent to assist in imperial defence.

REGARDING the work of the recent Railway Conference, it is understood that the reports of the Sub-Committees submitting a set of new rules and regulations for working lines under construction and new standard dimensions were adopted with slight modifications; and the existing Indian Railway Conference regulations for through traffic were revised and corrected up to date by insertion of the new rules passed at the present Conference. These regulations cannot, of course, be brought into force until they have received the approval of Government and the several Boards of Directors. The report on the result of the brake trials on the Sind-Peshin Railway which will take place towards the end of this week will, when received, render the work of the Conference complete.

A GNATONG telegram, dated Sunday, 30th September, says:—The Purba Dewan arrived here this afternoon, bringing intelligence that the Raja of Sikkim should arrive to-morrow. A letter from the Chinese Amba at Lhassa was received by the Political Officer on Sunday. The letter was dated 19th instant, which stated that the Amba himself may be expected there shortly. He is going with the view of investigating the grounds of quarrel between ourselves and the Tibetans, and to arrange the terms of peace

THE Committee, composed of the Commander-in-Chief, General Chesney, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, which has been considering the offers of the Punjab Chiefs to assist in the defence of the frontier, have drawn up their report which will shortly be submitted to the Government of India for approval. The desirability of meeting the wishes of the various durbars, that the services of British officers should be placed at their disposal to assist in reorganising portions of their armies, has been acknowledged, and it only remains for Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee.

IN one of the parishes of Salsette (Goa) a married man who had left Goa was thought to be dead, and his wife, tired of her lonely condition, had contracted new ties. The wedding was arranged, when lo! the lost husband turned up and the wife bride half sorry and half joyful returned to her lord, leaving the would-be bridegroom in a frame of mind which can "better be imagined than described."

NEWS from Agror states that the attitude of the Parari Saiads is doubtful; but it is believed they will resist, as they are cutting and burying their crops and sending away their families and cattle. Their reply to the terms offered is evasive. The intentions of the Chagarzais is not yet known. It is almost certain that the Hassanzais will fight, but they blame Hashimulla much for bringing trouble on them by his intrigues with Fazl Ali and the Khan of Agror. It is rumoured that the Hindustanis of Paloli will not cross the Indus, but will endeavour to harass the river column from the right bank. The river there is only from 72 to 150 yards broad. This rumour, however, is not confirmed. It is believed on good authority that they are bound to cross and aid the Hassanzais.

"How to be happy though married." Here is a conversation which was overheard on the Boulevards—at least so says a Parisian wit, and he ought to know something about it. "Ah, mon cher! Always young, always gay! Married life suits you admirably." To which the happy man smilingly replies, "Should you like to have the recipe?" "By all means," is the ready answer. "Well, here it is—the wife well out of the way; the children at a boarding-school; the mother-in-law *à tous les diables*! That is conjugal bliss!" Now for another anecdote. A noted lady-killer announces his approaching nuptials. It is the event of the day at his club. His friends and acquaintances cannot believe their ears. "Comment," one of them exclaims at last, "you who have spent your life in disorganising other people's *menages*!" "Ma foi, tant pis," calmly answers the bridegroom elect. "When I am married I shall not be the one who is always bundled into cupboards!"

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### A PACIFIC PROTECTORATE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A British Protectorate has been proclaimed over the Savage Island in the Pacific.

### H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has started for Bucharest to visit King Charles of Roumania.

### GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, Oct. 2.

General Boulanger has returned to France, and will recommence his electoral campaign immediately.

### FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE.

President Carnot has issued a Decree, stating that owing to increasing foreign immigration all foreigners proposing to settle in France must declare within a fortnight their names, age, birthplace and occupation, and produce vouchers in substantiation of the same. Actual settlers are granted one month to procure the necessary documents.

### THE MADRAS RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

Colonel Jopp, R.E., has been ordered to Madras as Senior Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Major Coaker is going to Lahore this week to manage the Punjab Railway.

### LEPERS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

A resolution is published in the Home Department regarding Indian lepers. The possibility of the State taking a more direct part in the prevention or treatment of leprosy in India has recently been under the consideration of Government, and with a view of ascertaining precisely the facts regarding the number of persons known to be affected with leprosy who seek relief at the various leper asylums the local Governments were requested to furnish full information on the subject. In 1881 there were 131,618 lepers according to the census, of whom 98,982 were males and the remainder females; but these figures in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council do not afford a true measure of the extent of the disease. Reports from the local Governments show that the number of lepers, who come under organised relief, is only about one per cent. of the number known to exist in the country. The majority of lepers prefer being objects of local charity, and resent even small amount of restraint to which they are liable in the institutions maintained for their treatment. Medical science has no cure for leprosy, and no measure could effectually stamp out the disease short of absolute segregation of sexes and confinement for life all affected by it. Such a measure would be repugnant to public opinion and perfectly impracticable. It is impossible for the Government to do more than encourage a grant of medical relief in voluntary hospitals and asylums, and the necessity of segregating the sexes should be invariably kept in view.

### THE CALICUT BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

Nine witnesses were examined yesterday for the prosecution. Cross-examination was reserved, it being believed the case would be committed to the Sessions. Several more witnesses were examined to-day, when the prosecution closed. The magistrate said he did not choose to dispose of the case himself, so committed it to the Sessions. Both the accused said the charge was utterly false, and reserved their defence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, with the outward English mails of the 21st. ult., left here for Bombay, at 11 p.m., last night.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Oct. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa passed here this evening.

ADEN, Oct. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 2.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Singapore for Bombay this evening.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

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|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4⅞ |
| The Manchester Market has been firm. | |
| 7 lbs. Shirting | 5s. 2d. |
| 8½ lbs. " | 6s. 2d. |
| 40's Mule Twist | 0-9¼ |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account | 97 |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 82½ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 68¼ |
| 4½ per cent. " | 72⅜ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 104 |
| Bar Silver | 43⅜ |

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

Simla, October 2.—The barometer has risen in Northern India and Burma, and has fallen in the Bay and the Peninsula; the rise exceeds one-tenth of an inch in the West Punjab. The cold weather conditions are being gradually established in Upper India. Dust storms with rain occurred at one or two stations in the Punjab, and hailstones at Murree; these have caused a great reduction of temperature. Showers continue to fall in the Deccan and Southern India, where the skies are generally clouded. Sholapore reports two inches; Bangalore and Kurnool one; Salem, Belgaum, and Negapatam half inch. The chief feature in the weather, however, continues to be depression to the south of the Diamond Island; it has apparently concentrated during the past twenty-four hours, as winds have increased very considerably at the Lower Pegu stations. Judging from these observations it would now appear to be storms of moderate intensity, but to a small extent. Light showers have fallen on the Burma Coast.

Oct. 3.—Telegrams from Bengal and Burma have been delayed, and hence it is not possible to judge with certainty the change of weather in the Bay; apparently the storm is unchanged in position and has not intensified at all during the past day. The barometer has risen at all stations to-day; the rise is large on the Indus Valley, exceeding one-tenth of an inch at two stations. Pressure is now uniform over Upper, Central and Western India. A further large fall of temperature has taken place in the Punjab. Few light showers of no importance have fallen in Burma and Southern India.

## STATE PROPRIETORSHIP IN INDIA.

### I.

The subject of State Socialism—the utilisation of State machinery for the accomplishment of social purposes—has for the last thirty years attracted great attention both in England and in Europe. Every one has heard of Lassalle and Karl Marx, of Hertsen, Bakunin and Henry George. These men are the apostles of a new economical gospel whose disciples in Europe and America are numbered by hundreds of thousands, who already possess a considerable literature, and who exercise an important influence over the legislatures and governing bodies of the States in which they reside. They claim to represent a universal principle which is opposed to the present forms of social organisation; and they are pledged to act in common with a view to the removal of the evils of which they complain, and to the creation of a new and regenerated State. The term "Socialism," as popularly used in England, denotes, it may be observed, two distinct ideas.

1. The creation of a State in which power and property shall be substantially based on labour.
2. The employment of the central power of the State for the forcible accomplishment of social changes.

The political element, or the claim to use the central power for the purpose indicated, is, according to Professor Cairnes, the distinguishing note of contemporary Socialism. This point was strongly noticed by the late Professor Fawcett in the valuable series of lectures on Socialism delivered by him before the University of Cambridge in 1872. The following was noted by Professor Fawcett as the authorised programme of the International Association of Socialists founded by Karl Marx in 1864.

1. Nationalization of the land and of all the instruments of industry.
2. Free education.
3. State associations of industry or co-operative societies.
4. Shortening the hours of labour.
5. All taxation for State purposes to be provided by a graduated tax levied solely on property.

Professor Fawcett drew prominent attention in these lectures to the growing tendency in England under influences from France and Germany to rely on State intervention as the method to be employed. Professor Fawcett commented on the particular danger of this method in England under a system of party government; and the same subject has been ably treated in Rae's valuable work on "Contemporary Socialism," published in 1884.

The programme of the International Association reads strangely like an echo from old France before the Revolution. The whole method and aims of this Association, as described by Professor Fawcett, seem to be in substance a mere modern reproduction of the well-known theories of the French Economists or *Physiocrates*, who flourished in the middle of the last century. Of their system a tolerably full account is given in McCulloch's Introductory discourse to Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." The chief founder of the school was the physician Quesnay, and amongst his friends and followers were the celebrated Turgot, the elder Marquis de Mirabeau, Mercier de la Riviere, Dupont de Nemours, and Saint Peravy.

The use that was made of these theories in France by the Governments of Louis XIV. and XV has been described with much fullness of detail by De Tocqueville in his interesting account of the "State of Society in France before the Revolution of 1789," translated by Henry Reeve, and published in 1856. De Tocqueville points out in this work that the centralised system of government contemplated by Quesnay and his school, the imposition of the *impot unique* on land in place of all other taxation, and the systematic employment of the State to carry out all the objects of Government, was in effect nothing more or less than what is now understood by the term Socialism. Rae has drawn attention to the same important point, quoting Brissot, Mably, Morelly, and above all Rousseau, as the intellectual parents of the doctrines that are now associated with the names of Lassalle and Karl Marx.

One writer only, so far as we are aware, appears to have hitherto noticed how strikingly some of the doctrines described have been practically realised in modern India.

The writer referred to is Sir Louis Mallet, who was for many years the Permanent Under-Secretary at the India Office, and who is well known as an economist of great distinction.

Sir Louis Mallet describes as "Communistic" the present system of State proprietorship, and State landlordism in India, under which the land is taxed absolutely at the pleasure of the State, and the proceeds are spent on public works, education, health, famine, and all the other objects which, under the influence of modern ideas, fall within the province of State expenditure. In using this term he expressly disclaimed any reference to the communal village system. He referred specially to the theory of the territorial sovereignty of the nation, which is often urged by the popular modern schools of English economists headed by Mill and Cairnes.

Under the influence of this system the tendency, he says, has been to lessen and remove all other forms of taxation, and to substitute for them additional burdens on the land. This tendency was noticed in Lord Cornwallis's well known minute on the Perpetual Settlement, and is to this day one of the most marked features of Indian Finance. Bearing in mind that some 80 per cent. of the population is more or less directly dependent on agriculture, and that out of a net revenue of £37,417,569 in 1876-77 no less than £17,352,541 were derived from the land, the tendency pointed out by Sir Louis Mallet is clear enough, and is in fact one of the common-places of Indian administration. The Income and License Taxes were recent and not very successful attempts to make other classes contribute something to the public taxation, but the tendency to rely principally on the land is still unmistakable, and constitutes perhaps the most important element in Indian Finance.

Quesnay's notion of substituting the *impot unique* on land in lieu of all other taxation is in substance identical with the modern scheme of nationalizing the land as advocated by Lassalle, Karl Marx, and Henry George.

Quesnay's theory of public taxation is, in fact, a return to the primitive methods of oriental finance, which are found in all countries ruled on oriental principles. In ancient Egypt, China, and India, as Adam Smith pointed out in the "Wealth of Nations," the principal revenue of the Sovereign has always consisted in a share of the produce of land. And this for very good reasons. Agriculture was the great industry of those three very ancient countries, and one that could not escape the observation of the governing power. The King's share, or as it is called in Western India the "Raj Bhag," has always constituted the chief source of public revenue in the East. In India under ancient Hindu auspices the rights of the Sovereign were subjected in theory to strict limitations, and according to the oldest authorities the ownership of the soil remained in private hands. Says Manu "The revenue consists of a share of grain and of all other agricultural produce . . . . On grain one-twelfth, one-eighth, one-sixth, according to the soil and the labour necessary to cultivate it. This also may be raised in cases of emergency even as far as one-fourth."

There is no suggestion in this extract that the State has any right of ownership in the soil. All that it was entitled to was a certain fixed share of the produce of land. The earliest ownership of the soil probably resided in the village community, on which so much light has recently been thrown by the labours of Sir Henry Maine, M. Emile de Laveleye, and many others. These village communities were self-governing in the fullest sense. They were small, independent communities, cultivating in common their joint fields, self-contained, self-sufficing and wanting nothing except to be left alone. Local self-government was, as in fact, the natural, and almost the necessary, corollary of a system that regarded the cultivated land as in general the property of the cultivating groups. They paid to the King's servants the State share of the crop, and for the rest they managed all their own concerns in their own way, without any official interference.

Mussulman ascendancy in the East introduced a fundamental change in the State prerogative. By the principles of the Koran the Sovereign is everywhere regarded as the paramount owner of the soil, and this conception involved many practical administrative changes of the greatest importance.

It involved amongst other consequences a repudiation of the right of private property either in cultivating groups or in individuals. The King was the paramount owner and landlord, and could in that capacity both by the law of Islam and the precepts of the Koran demand what share he chose of the profits of land as a contribution to the public Exchequer.

It further involved a fundamental change in the general mode of administration. If the King was the paramount owner of all the land, empowered by divine right to tax it at pleasure, the royal dues could only be ascertained by rigid inspection and close scrutiny into private titles. Hence originated the celebrated surveys of Malik Ambar, Todar Mal, and the practical dissolution of the village system and the communal rights of self-government. The village communities were commonly utilised by the Mahomedans as the instruments of their despotic system, and their internal independence was generally maintained; but they were ground down by taxation, and the land being regarded as the property of the King, an unlimited field was afforded to all State officials for peculation and interference. Just as the Hindu theory of private property and limited State rights involved extensive privileges, and a large measure of popular liberty, so the opposite Mahometan theory of the Sovereign as the paramount owner and landlord necessarily involved the practical abolition of private property and the destruction of popular liberty. The Hindu theory almost of necessity entailed the most liberal conception of rual self-government. The Mussulman theory necessarily led to despotism and centralisation. The dissolution of the Mogul Empire and the rise of many independent Hindu States led to much conflict between the rival principles described. But the popular liberty and rural self-government of the ancient Hindu organisation was never really restored in any part of India. Both Hindu and Mahomedan rulers have in recent times vied with each other in extending the Sovereign's prerogative and in claiming the most absolute rights of taxation. These were the guiding principles of native rule when British ascendancy in India commenced, and they were naturally accepted by the British Government as the prerogative of a conquering State. In claiming then to be the paramount owner of the soil and to possess as such an unlimited right of taxation the British Government is only re-asserting the Mogul prerogative. The theory of the French Economists and of modern continental Socialists that all taxation should be placed on the land is in substance nothing but the old Mahometan theory in a new European dress. Under the theocratic regime of the Koran the king was regarded as the supreme landlord and paramount owner of the soil. His will was law and his power over his subjects practically unlimited. This is the claim that has everywhere been made by the partisans of absolute government, and the divine right of kings. It was the claim of the Stuarts in England; and of Louis XIV. of France. It is to this day the claim of the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey. But modern Socialists in their hatred for monarchy and monarchical institutions propose to transfer their allegiance to a new and impersonal authority which they term the State. The despotism of a king is intolerable, but the State, they say, must necessarily be omnipotent and supreme. The modern demand for the abolition of private property and the nationalization of the land is a protest against the abuses of private landlordism as developed in Europe under the influence of feudalism.

In the East and wherever Mahomedan ascendancy has prevailed, the land has always been nationalized and taxed at pleasure under the influence of the theory that the King was sole owner of the soil. Private property can only exist on sufferance wherever the Mahometan theory prevails In India, where the British Government have inherited the Mahometan theory, private property exists solely at the pleasure of Government. The right of occupying Government land can at any time be extinguished either by ejectment or by over taxation. If the Government demand be moderate the tenant's holding will be more valuable, and if excessive it will be less valuable; but in any case the tenant is absolutely at the mercy of the Government, and there is by the necessity of the case an entire want of that security on which agricultural progress depends. It is well that Continental reformers should realise these fundamental facts. The private landlord may be a harsh task master, but the State landlord, either native or European, is almost of necessity incomparably harsher. Private property and private ownership are believed by most economists to be the mainspring and chief factor of modern progress. State landlordism, wherever it has existed, is synonymous with despotism, rural misery, and general degradation. Western Socialists are in arms against the abuses of capital and of feudal landlordism, but they have little practical experience of State landlordism and of the manifold abuses and evils of State proprietorship. In India and the East we hear little of the abuses of capital for the simple reason that capital on any extensive scale cannot possibly exist where the soil is largely owned by a State landlord, and private agency and private enterprise are discouraged by State competition. Imagine for a moment the results of releasing the land from the iron grip of the State landlord and giving the peasantry a fresh start by settling their incumbrances on an equitable basis and making them real proprietors in perpetuity. Can any one doubt that a measure of this sort wisely conducted would at once attract capital to the land, and by degrees transform the whole character of India agriculture? Imagine further that instead of creating gigantic Government monopolies like the Indian Public Works Department the Government were minded to train up by degrees a system of native contractors and engineers to carry out native works. Who can doubt that vast native industries would by degrees be created, and that native capital would gradually be forthcoming? These are two of the ways by which capital might by degrees be attracte, and it is easy to suggest many others. A State landlord claiming unlimited rights of taxation and ruling by arbitrary methods must assuredly always and under all circumstances repel capital, and the blighting influence of this ruinous theory and system of government is an important factor in producing in India that intense type of Asiatic poverty, which is more and more being forced on the attention of economists and statesmen. The theory of the French economists exercised enormous influence on the public administration in France under the arbitrary Government of Louis XIV. and his successors. The result, as shown by De Tocqueville, was intense rural misery, chronic famines, and finally the Revolution. Many of these theories are now being reproduced in a new dress by modern European Socialists, who, in their anxiety to escape from the pressing evils that they feel, are eager to flee to others that they know not of.

SCRUTINY.

## A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A leading article in your issue of the 17th September alludes to a rumour in which my State with others is supposed to be implicated in the present Crawford Bribery Case. As the rumour is totally false, and the publication of my name in connection with the affair is itself a stigma, I hope you will publish this letter in your paper at your early convenience.—Yours, &c.,

SHAHAJI RAJA,

Akalkot, October 2. Raja of Akalkot.

A conflict is reported at Pernem (Goa) between the followers of Baron of Pernem and Christnaji Poros during the Ganpathi procession, when the rival parties, armed with swords, inflicted severe injuries upon one another. One man received a wound upon his arm which necessitated amputation. On hearing of the occurrence the Government despatched Lieut. Gasper to investigate the matter.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, has a smoothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toi let and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

## AN UNCONVENTIONAL HILL-STATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, Oct. 2

Igatpuri has the advantage of being very easily accessible. You may start from the Victoria Station early in the morning, at mid-day, or by the evening mail train from Calcutta. The mail train is of course the quickest, but the two earlier trains are preferable, as they allow you to see the beautiful scenery of the Thull Ghaut on the way up. There is not much accommodation for visitors at Igatpuri. There are, I believe, one or two small bungalows to let this season, but most visitors will probably put up at the well-managed hotel, or at the travellers' bungalow, both of which lie close together on high ground, at a distance of half a mile from the railway station. They look down upon the lake, which affords boating and fishing, and is one of the chief attractions of Igatpuri. It is circular in shape and about half a mile in diameter. Although it is artificial, when you are on it and look up to the high steep hills rising from its margin on the north you might almost think yourself on the waters of a Cumberland tarn, or of a small Highland loch. There is only one carriage road through Igatpuri, the high road that comes up the Ghaut and goes on to Nassick. Nor indeed does this much matter, as there don't seem to be any tongas in the place, though they might be easily procured from Nassick, twenty-eight miles distant. The road to Nassick seems uninteresting, but that down the Ghaut affords some splendid views of mountains and ravines after you pass the third mile stone. Another walk that may be taken is southwards, along a cart road to Pimpri, a village containing the tomb of a Mahomedan saint. It is a walk of about two miles, and just before you reach your destination you are suddenly, at this time of year at any rate, confronted with a broad river flowing eastward. Thus as it were, wrecked in sight of port, you must either turn back or get a man to carry you across on his shoulders. The water rose above the waist of the man who carried me across, but he managed to deposit his precious burden safely on the opposite shore. After all the village and the dirty-looking mosque in honour of the saint hardly repaid the trouble. Perhaps, however, the chief interest of the town is not the beauty of its scenery, but the fact that it is a firmly established settlement for a large number of railway people, who are here born, married, and bring up their families. Some of them have very comfortable bungalows, built solidly in good healthy situations, and they have a lofty subscription reading room with a billiard room attached, where they can assemble in the evening and read the papers on cold nights by the blaze of a cheerful fire, or on festive occasions indulge in balls and concerts. The fact that this assembly room is only open to Europeans moved the spirit of a philanthropic guard to institute a library in the bazaar, open to natives and Europeans alike. He got a large room built, and filled it with books and newspapers. Though a small subscription is charged, the income of the library is far below the expenditure. The difference has been made up for the last year or two by our Igatpuri Man of Ross, who, out of his pay of perhaps Rs. 150 a month, does much to better the condition of the town in which he lives. The spiritual wants of the town are as well supplied as the intellectual. There are two well-built churches. Finally, the dead have a breezy well-kept cemetery on one of the best sites in the station.

The weather lately has on the whole been very pleasant in spite of occasional showers of rain and a good deal of mist. On the first really clear day, I started at four o'clock in the afternoon to visit the hill-fort of Tringalvadi, which is situated about four miles to the west of Igatpuri. Two Marathas went with me to show the way, which I could hardly have found without their assistance After crossing the rifle range and passing the Mahomedan cemetery we began to ascend a spur of the mountain on our right. An ascent of about one hundred and fifty feet brought us to a small cairn, from which we could see the hill of Tringalvadi. It seemed so far off that I could only hope to reach it in the time at my disposal, if the path were very good and there were no ravines to cross on the way. This fortunately turned out to be the case. The path went steadily on for more than two miles almost at the same level, and making no detours, till it brought us to the foot of the crown of Tringalvadi hill. It was a most exhilarating walk on account of its high elevation and the fine view afforded on the left over the plain below to the distant mountains and the descent of the Ghauts, while on the right rose for a great part of the way an almost perpendicular wall of rocky mountain. There was no difficulty in ascending the hill by the narrow pathway of rocky steps. Sticking in our path not far from the top was a broken cannon, which had been so long exposed to wind and weather that its iron was almost indistinguishable from the stones by which it was surrounded. In the solid rock on the left of the stone stairs were hewn two holes about four feet broad and four feet deep, the purpose of which I could not divine. The staircase did not quite reach to the top of the hill, which was not large enough to be occupied by a strong force, though it would doubtless have afforded an excellent rallying point for the garrison if the enemy had effected an entrance into the fort. On the level ground at the top of the stair, and just below the round top of the hill, all the remains of the masonry works were scattered, the large tank, the underground chambers for gunpowder, and a large spring of perennial water. But the most interesting relic of the past was a cave temple, fifty feet long, and penetrating forty feet into the rocky side of the hill. The fragments of the six pillars by which the roof had been supported, or rather connected with the ground—for such a roof needs no support—were still projecting from the ceiling and from the ground. The temple resembled the less elaborate cave temples at Kennery, and had a smaller chamber on one side partitioned off from the main room. The *Bombay Gazetteer* uses the plural number and speaks of their being cave temples on the hill, but I could neither see nor hear of more than one. By the time I had seen all that was to be seen, the sun was nearing the horizon. My guides left me at the foot of the hill on which the fort had been built, as they lived in the village of Tringalvadi, at the other side of the ridge, and I did not care to drag them back with me to Igatpuri. It was therefore necessary for me to put my best foot foremost, so as to get over the two miles of narrow pathway along the mountain side before darkness came. There was not much time to spare. Had I been fifteen minutes later, my only resource would have been to have sat down on the rocky path, and waited for the next native passer-by or the light of the rising sun. As it was, I just won my race against time, and got safe back to Igatpuri Hotel three hours and a half after I had left its portal.

## RAILWAY INCONVENIENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You will be conferring an obligation on not a few of the passengers besides myself by the insertion of the following few lines.

Regardless of the opposition of the travelling public the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway have thought it to their interests to increase the rates of the season tickets, with what benefit to themselves time will only prove. I cannot comprehend what has led the officials to change their hitherto considerate policy into an unpopular one. In return for the enhancement of the rates of the periodical tickets does not the convenience of the passengers deserve extra regard on the part of the Company? The most suitable time for the fast train local to leave Bandora in the morning and Colaba in the evening till the 30th ultimo was half-past nine and half-past five, respectively, these being regular hours convenient to all to attend and quit office. From the 1st inst., however, the evening time of this particular train is changed from half-past five to a quarter to seven. This alteration satisfying the wants of a few at the expense of inconvenience to many is thoroughly unjustifiable. The non-stoppage of the local fast train at the intermediate stations doing away with the monotony of the daily travel to some extent is its chief advantage to persons living so far as Dadar, Mahim, Bandora, and for the convenience of most of them what time is more suitable for the up train in question to leave Colaba than half-past five, when the toil of the day closes? The B. B. and C. I. Railway will best meet the wishes of the majority of the passengers by allowing the fast train to run as it did a few days before, for the present time of the local fast train is completely against office time.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 3. E. H. N. W.

## BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The seventh annual polo tournament, under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, was opened last evening, when Bombay met Poona. It was at first feared that, as the number of entries was below the average, public interest would necessarily be less than in previous years, but fortunately this was not so, and the players had the full benefit of a large and appreciative public, whose frequent applause in approval of meritorious play inspired them to fresh efforts. The boundaries of the spacious ground, which was in capital condition, were lined the whole way round with spectators, every one of whom manifested the greatest interest in the proceedings, and for their greater entertainment the services of the Gloucester Regimental Band had been secured. As we stated yesterday, owing to various unforeseen circumstances several of the teams which had been expected were compelled almost at the last moment to withdraw. The 11th Bengal Lancers, who had notified their intention of competing, by the departure of one of their best men on urgent private affairs to Europe; the 7th Hussars were unable to come, as they have done in previous years, owing to some unexplained circumstance, while the Hyderabad Palace team, whose play called forth much favourable comment last year, was incapacitated by the absence of their captain, the Nawab Afsur Jung, who is now at Simla, waiting to proceed with the mission to Kabul. This year, therefore, only three teams remained in the lists, viz., Poona, the winners of last year's tournament, Bombay, an entirely new team, and the Vikar-ul-Umrah's team, representing Hyderabad. The last named had drawn a bye, and in consequence Poona met the home team last evening, and, as was anticipated, beat them. Play commenced punctually, and the game throughout was smart and brisk. Poona scored four goals to Bombay's two, and when it is said that all were well deserved it is only doing the players justice. The teams were composed as under:—

| Poona. | Bombay. |
|---|---|
| Capt. Phayre (Capt.) | Mr. Barton (Capt.) |
| " Hanwell. | Capt. Capel-Cure. |
| " Holland. | Mr. Prevost. |
| Mr. Grier. | Mr. J. F. N. Graham. |

Major Weston and Captain Randolph acted as umpires, the referees were Lieut. Dixon and Dr. Baker, while Mr. Kerr acted as timekeeper, each of whom did his duty to the entire satisfaction of everybody. The following are the details of the play:—

First Round.—Play commenced very shortly after 4-30 p.m., Bombay taking the southern goal. In the cut-off Graham, the Bombay forward, got the ball; but soon lost it, and it was then hit out of bounds. When play started again Poona was pressed very hard by the local team. Grier had a spill near the tent in attempting a side shot; but was unhurt. Hanwell then secured the ball, and had a hit at the goal; but he was off side, and Capel-Cure claimed it. The ball was then hit out from behind his goal by Phayre, it was quickly returned by the Bombay forwards; but as quickly taken back in front of the Bombay goal, where Holland hit it through the flags. After the play was once more started from the centre of the ground, the Poona goal was repeatedly attacked, and very cleverly defended by Phayre. Graham at last equalised matters by scoring for his side with a very nice left-hand stroke shortly before the bell rang. Score: One all. Time—8 minutes 5 seconds.

Second Round.—Capel-Cure hit the ball out with a splendid drive, but it was soon brought back, and for several minutes neither side had much advantage. Phayre got hold of the balance, and had a long run with it, but missed the goal. After the ball was brought into play, the Bombay side were very hotly attacked and were fortunate in that there were several misses. Holland then managed to avail himself of an easy chance, and scored the second point for the visitors. Bombay played very loosely towards the end, failing to back up one another. The rest of the round no further advantage was gained by either, and when the bell rang the score stood: Poona, two goals; Bombay, one. Time—8 minutes.

Third Round.—This round opened with a very fast and furious game, Bombay making repeated attack on their opponents' goal. Hanwell and Phayre, however, gallantly defended their flags. Phayre, however, failed once in hitting the ball out from behind his boundary and the Bombay forwards promptly tried to take advantage of it; but Prevost failed to score. The ball was then smartly carried to the Bombay goal, where Poona had the best of a little scrimmage. Prevost, however, claimed a foul from Holland, which was given by Captain Randolph. The bell rang before the foul could be played, and this was left till the next round. Score: Poona, 2; Bombay, 1. Time—8 minutes 50 seconds.

Fourth Round.—Play was started from behind the Poona boundary, and the ball was rapidly taken down to the other end of the ground, where the Blues kept it for some considerable time. To add to the danger the Bombay Captain three times dropped his stick, but the rest of the team played up and prevented Poona reaping any advantage. Bombay tried hard to score and equalise matters, but the Poona men, especially Holland and Hanwell, invariably brought the game in the neighbourhood of the Black and Yellow goal. The round closed without any change in the state of affairs. Score: Poona 2; Bombay 1. Time—8 minutes 35 seconds.

Fifth Round.—During this period Poona quite out-played Bombay, though at the start the latter seemed to have had an advantage. Barton secured the ball half way in front of the Poona goal and had a long shot, but missed. When the ball was brought out, it was at once taken down to the Bombay quarter and then Graham and Prevost took it back again. Once more Hanwell, with a good run, returned the attack, and a scrimmage occurred in front of the Bombay flags. Holland then managed to get the ball, which he promptly hit through and secured the third point for his side. Poona continued to make the most of the game, Hanwell and Grier playing well forward. The former secured the ball, and had a good shot at the goal after a long run, but he failed to score. No further advantage was gained by either side the rest of the round, and when the bell rang the ball was left in the neighbourhood of the Bombay flags. Score: Poona 3; Bombay 1. Time—8 minutes.

Sixth Round.—When the game recommenced Bombay had very little chance of changing the state of affairs. They had two goals to make and only six minutes in which to score them. They, however, played up well, and kept the ball in the Poona quarter for some time. It was then hit out by Phayre, and Hanwell managed to secure it. Capel-Cure for the second time during the evening failed to place the ball out of danger, and Hanwell readily taking advantage of the Bombay Captain's mistake hit a goal with a long drive, thus gaining the fourth for his side. It was a hopeless task for Bombay now, but they, nevertheless, played very fast, and just as the bell rang, bringing the game to a conclusion Graham, getting past Phayre, scored a goal, the second for the home men. Poona with four goals thus won the tie by two goals, and will play the Hyderabad team on Saturday.

The amount produced during the month of August by Mr. Goschen's Stamp Duty of £1 per £1, 00 of registered capital of limited liability companies was roughly about £7,500. This shows an aggregate capital of about seven and a half millions. Though the influx of new companies to be registered at Somerset House has somewhat abated, yet the month of August—a proverbially dull one in business matters—sees the birth of 140 new companies with an average capital of £53,000.

General Washington, while visiting New York in the fall of 1796, says *Harpers Monthly*, was accosted one day on Broadway by a fifteen-year old beggar, who asked the General for aid, saying that he was an orphan, with a paralytic father and a dying mother to support. "Sir," said Washington, fixing his eye sternly upon the beggar, "You may have judged from your reading in the newspapers that I cannot tell a lie. Sometimes the papers mistake. I can tell a lie when I hear it, especially one so transparent as this. Had you claimed to be so blind that you could not see where your supper was to come from, I might have been persuaded to give a nickel. As it is, the boy who would deceive the Father of his Country is unworthy of my alms. I wish you good-evening." The beggar was so affected by Washington's noble words that he immediately joined the army, and soon became one of the best spies in the service.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AT SURAT.

A correspondent writes to us:—

As a native of Surat, it is a matter of considerable grief to me, as it will be to all those who feel for this city of historic importance, to find that, notwithstanding the admitted fact that the Surat people are highly intelligent and have distinguished themselves wherever they have gone, the scheme of local self-government should be found such a failure there. One is naturally anxious to find out who is responsible for this unpleasant state of things. I may here mention how the present body is composed. The president is a member of the Surat Nawab's family, a gentleman held in high esteem both by the people in the place and by the Government, and who at his age would not have accepted the responsible post of president, but for the opportunity it gave him of doing some public good. He is a gentleman who has been for many years the chairman of the mill that bears his name in Surat, and has been not unaccustomed to preside at meetings. I may also mention that among the nominated and elected members of the Surat Municipality there are at present, besides the Civil-Surgeon, the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Collector, and some other Government officials, more than five doctors, many of whom are graduates of the Bombay University, about three vakils, one barrister, men belonging to the Educational Department, one editor, and some merchants, all of whom, so far as ability is concerned, are competent to become members of any Municipality whatever. If the body is so composed it is difficult to understand how matters have progressed so unfavourably. Various reasons are assigned for this unpleasant state of affairs. Some say that the fault lies with the president, and that therefore Government ought to make another selection or appoint the Collector as before. Now those who know the president, his abilities, his affable manners, his patient behaviour, do not hesitate to say that it is uncharitable to throw the whole odium of this affair upon him. One has only to attend a meeting of the Municipality to see how well prepared he is to transact business, and how properly and gently he requires those that raise unnecessary obstacles to give way, and allow business to go on. The utmost that could be said against him is that he is not such a strong man as to keep in check the present members of the body. There are many others, however, who have watched very carefully the progress of things, and have come to the conclusion that the members themselves are more to be blamed than the president. They say that if some of the members, who are somehow or other passive spectators of the scene, were to take sufficient interest in Municipal matters and were to assist the president, and if others, who unnecessarily disturb and complicate matters, were to give up their habits of so doing, the Municipal affairs would go on as well under the present president as they undoubtedly did under Rao Bahadur Jugjivandasji. Again, when it is stated that a strong man is needed to control the members, does it not reflect some discredit upon the members themselves that they should require some one to check them? Can they not pull on without a strong man in the chair and manage the affairs of the Municipality? If, however, the proceedings of the Surat Municipality for the last several months were examined, particularly after the appointment of the present secretary was made, it will appear that party spirit reigns supreme therein; that members, instead of smoothly working together as they ought to do for the good of the people, bring their private sympathies and feelings to work in the matter, and the unhappy result thereof is that Municipal interest suffers considerably. It is a pity that the proceedings of such meetings have not been published in extenso. A verbatim report would have shown how business was managed in the Municipal Hall, and who were responsible for the unhappy state of things. The Surat Municipality appears to be a collection of discordant souls, and because it is such a collection, it will never work in harmony and order unless and until the gravity of the situation is seriously understood and improvement made therein, or some members are eliminated, or the Collector steps in. I am one of those who do not want the Collector to come in, and it is only for the purpose of preventing such an undesirable thing that I have troubled you with this communication in the hope that the members of the Surat Municipality will, if not for anything else, at least to allow an educating institution like it to flourish in the land, be pleased to consider the peculiarity of their present position and devise measures to restore harmony and peace among themselves, and thus pave the way for future success. If, however, they are determined to forget the great duty they owe to society, and are prompt and ready at every moment in the Municipal Hall to pay an undue regard to their individual worth, and if they will not keep their private feelings and sympathies aside, at least, when they are dealing with matters of public importance, Government will be compelled to send in the Collector to their aid, and the blame, if any, will then fall not so much upon the president for the time being as upon the whole body. If there are members who cannot quietly and smoothly assist the progress of things, if they think that their great position is not being sufficiently attended to, why, the great service they can do to the people will be to sever their connection with the body, and thus make room for those that can harmoniously work. I for one would not care if the Surat Municipality were composed of persons not so educated as the present members are. It will be amply sufficient if they are men of strong common-sense, capable of doing business in a business-like manner and prepared to sacrifice their personal good to that of the public. I do not speak either for or against any particular individual, but speaking generally, I say most emphatically that the present state of the Surat Municipality is a disgrace to the city and highly detrimental to the cause of local self-government in the land, and that therefore immediate steps are necessary to be taken to effect an improvement in the same.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Owing to the recent orders of the Government of India, the following officers have been appointed "Station Staff officers" of the Hyderabad Contingent, of the following stations:—Lieut. A. F. Montanaro, R.A., No. 3 Field Battery, Second Class, Aurungabad; Lieut. D. W. Pardoe, 6th Infantry, Second Class, Bolarum; Capt. F. S. Sorell, 1st Infantry, Third Class, Ellichpore (Berar); Lieut. F. Oswald, 1st Cavalry, Second Class, Hingoli; Capt. E. C. M. Lushington, 3rd Infantry, Special Class, Jalna; Lieut. E. L. Wright, 2nd Cavalry, Special Class, Mominabad; and Lieut. M. T. Shewan, 4th Infantry, Special Class, Raichore.

The "Station Staff Officers" perform the duties of Superintendent of Police, Bazaar Master, Pension Pay Officer and Secretary to "Cantonment Fund Works," and act as "Sanitary Committee" officers. The latter is an arduous and onerous duty, if sanitation is enforced especially in the "Sudder bazaars."

Lieutenant Percy Smith, R.A., No. 2 Field Battery, H.C., has passed the higher standard in the Persian language.

Colonel Bowness Fischer, Madras Staff Corps, retires from the Service on the 15th October.

The Commissary-General-in-Chief having submitted a scheme for maintaining mules and drivers sufficient for the regiments of the 1st Army Corps, with a reserve of camel attendants and 3,100 mules for the 2nd Army Corps, the Government of India consider that the experiment should be carried out gradually to the fullest extent possible with the transport available, *i.e.*, the surplus over and above the authorised complement of regimental and depot mules. The trial, on however small a scale, should be commenced by the issue to the native cavalry regiments of the 1st Army Corps of the mules surplus to half regimental and depot transport, equipment for the mules attached to the corps being held in reserve in all cases.

Some people have been grieved to see the name of Providence coupled with the most sanguinary wars of modern times. The Archbishop of Cherson and Odessa holds that even the preparations for war are pleasing to the eyes of God. Addressing the Czar at Elisabethgrad, on the occasion of the army manœuvres that took place there recently, his Grace said: "The aim of life is peace; but war is the unavoidable instrument of peace, and one which is blessed by the Almighty when used in the cause of truth. The continued preparation for war is a hard but inevitable duty for a Sovereign, imposed upon him by Providence. God himself guides the hand of the monarch in battle; and inasmuch as thou preparest thy subjects for war thou doest a divine work."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore *in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## ANOTHER POLICE SCANDAL.

In the North-Western Provinces High Court, Allahabad, the case of the Queen Empress *vs.* Ishuria has been heard. This was an appeal from a conviction by the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore, dated 18th May, 1888, sentencing the accused, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, to transportation for life. The particulars of the case are contained in the following judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Brodhurst, dated the 26th ultimo:—The Sessions Judge, differing from the majority of the assessors, has convicted Ishuria of the offence of murder, and has sentenced him, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, to transportation for life. Baroti Lal, a boy of about six years of age, was last seen alive on the evening of the 25th January 1888. At an early hour on the following morning, the chowkidar of the village (Harbaspur) gave information at the police-station of Sajeti that the child was missing. The police mohurrir immediately went to the village and commenced an investigation. During the 26th and 27th January he obtained no clue. On the following morning, the 28th, the head constable, who had been making an enquiry in another case, arrived at Harbaspur, and, having been informed that there had been a gathering of persons of low caste in the neighbouring village, Annuya, sent for them. The four persons, Ishuria, Kurelia, Jhuria, and Kunja, who were subsequently committed for trial in this case, were produced before the had constable on the afternoon of the 28th January; they were all kept in attendance for some days, and they are all alleged during that time to have made statements to the police with regard to the murder of Baroti Lal. Ishuria, the prisoner appellant, is, moreover, said to have dug up and made over to the police some of the ornaments that the boy, when last seen alive, was wearing. Statements that were regarded as confessions were made on the 3rd February before Babu Shadi Lal, a Magistrate of the first class, by Kurelia, Jhuria, and Kunja. Each of these three persons denied his own guilt, and alleged that Ishuria had murdered the boy, Baroti Lal. They all added that, at the time Ishuria committed the murder his son, Guni, a boy of about ten years of age, was with him. Jhuria, however, on being asked whether he had made his statement of his own free will, or under the instruction of any one, replied, "I stated before the Sirkar as the chief sahib tutored me to do. We were beaten for three days, and required to trace the child's body. We expressed our inability to do so. We were then compelled by beating to say what we did on pain of being hanged. I said what I stated here at the instigation of the chief sahib. We said so after having been shut up for three days in a kothri and beaten." And in a reply to Rai Debi Pershad's question, "You had nothing to fear in Babu Shadi Lal's Court, why did you make a false statement there?" Jhuria answered, "The chief sahib told me to continue making the statement, which would procure our release. You said I had confessed before Babu Shadi Lal, and had my statement read over to me. I thought that I might also be beaten here if I did not make a similar statement, and I therefore stated as I did." Gunni stated before the committing Magistrate that he saw his father, Ishuria, murder the boy, remove his ornaments, bury his body in a tank, and make the ornaments over to Kunja. Rai Debi Pershad carefully considered all the facts of the case. He did not believe the statements of Kurelia, Jhuria, and Kunja, and therefore did not make any one of them a witness for the Crown; but with reference to the evidence of certain witnesses, and more especially to that of the boy Gunni, he thought it his duty to commit all the four accused for trial in the Court of Session. Gunni at the trial stated: "I am the son of Ishuria, the prisoner in Court. The chowkidar took me to the chief constable, who instructed me to say that my father had taken away the Kaeth's boy. I said whatever he told me. I did not go with my father to Harbaspur. I did not sit and eat singharas with my father anywhere. Some one, whose name I don't know, nor can describe, frightened me into giving a deposition before the Deputy Magistrate. I was terrified into saying all this." Ishuria denied his guilt both before the Magistrate and in the Court of Session. The Sessions Judge appearently found the evidence before him insufficient for a conviction of any of the accused for the offence of which they had been committed; and he therefore directed the committing Magistrate to tender a pardon, both to Kurelia and Jhuria, under the provisions of section 338 of the Criminal Procedure Code. These two persons were accordingly pardoned, and made witnesses for the Crown. The confessions of these three men, Kunja, Kuralia, and Jhuria, are probably as near the truth as it is possible for men of their stamp to attain under the circumstances, and even if not confessions of murder, they are at least confessions of intentional omission to give information thereof, punishable under section 232, Penal Code. Feeling, however, that it was desirable to have more direct evidence on the record, I, under section 338, Criminal Procedure Code, directed the committing Magistrate to tender to the two lads, Jhuria and Kurelea, a pardon on condition of their making a full disclosure of facts. Jhuria and Kurelia have accordingly given evidence as witnesses repeating almost exactly the statements they formerly made as prisoners. This was perhaps all that could be expected. The men are lads only eighteen and nineteen years of age, and belong to the lowest and most ignorant class. They were obviously most anxious to say exactly what they had said all along, and to make out that they had voluntarily told the truth from the very first, thus seeking to exculpate themselves. The evidence of Jhuria and Kurelia of course contains, as did their confessions, an admixture of falsehood; but it is probably true as regards the main and leading facts, namely, that the lost boy was carried off and murdered by Ishuria, while the other three accused looked on." It is, in my opinion, highly improbable that Ishuria should have taken his son, Gunni, a boy of ten years of age, with him, and should in his presence have deliberately murdered another boy. I believe that Gunni truly stated in the Courts of Sessions that he had been put in fear by the police, and had under their instruction made a false statement before the committing Magistrate. I am quite satisfied that neither Kurelia nor Jhuria, the approvers, nor Kunja, who has been convicted under section 202 of the Indian Penal Code, and has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, has told the whole truth, but that if they were present when the murder was committed they also took part in it. Criminals of all classes, and more especially those that have taken part in murders and dacoities, are constantly pardoned and made approvers on their confessing their own guilt and implicating their accomplices. Some of them may occasionally attempt to extenuate their guilt by alleging, for instance, in a case of murder, that they merely held their victim down whilst another of the accused inflicted the fatal wound; but their confessions would nevertheless, in the absence of pardon, under section 337 or 338 of the Criminal Procedure Code, be sufficient for their conviction. It would be impossible to convict either Kurelia or Jhuria of murder on his own statement. The evidence of both these persons is, in my opinion, unreliable and valueless, and it should not, under the circumstances, have been recorded. There is no evidence on which Ishuria can be safely convicted of murder. Even if he dug up some of the ornaments that were worn by the boy, Baroti Lal, that does not prove that he murdered the boy. He may have seen the murderer bury the ornaments, or he may have received them from some one else, and without knowing even that a murder had been committed, but suspecting that the ornaments had been stolen may have buried them. Moreover, the evidence with regard to the production of the ornaments is not free of doubt. One of the ornaments that Baroti Lal, when last seen alive, is alleged to have been wearing is not forthcoming, and its non-production is not satisfactorily accounted for. None of the ornaments were given up on the day that all of the accused are said to have made confession to the police; and it is not clear that Ishuria went to the spot and dug up the ornaments of his own accord, for it is in evidence that at the time he dug up the ornaments, he was not a free agent, but was secured by a cord, which was tied round his waist and held by a chowkidar. Basit Ali, head constable, deposed: "Ishuria confessed the same day as the others, but the ornaments were not produced that day. At first they made various false statements about ornaments, but, on the 31st, Ishuria said Kunja had buried the property in a ditch in Annya. Jhuria said the same. Kurelia did not say." Of the three assessors, one was of opinion that Ishuria was guilty of murder, because "it is proved by the statements of his accomplices and by his having produced the ornaments of the lost child." I have already shown that there is no force in these reasons. The statements of the accomplices are worthless; and even if it be admitted that Ishuria produced the ornaments that does not amount to proof that he murdered the "lost child." The other two assessors were of opinion that Ishuria was not guilty of murder, one of them giving as his reason that, "though there is strong suspicion and presumption against him, there is not legal proof, as the evidence of the accomplices cannot be relied on." Whilst the other assessors held that there ought not to be a conviction, because "it is not known whether the boy is alive or dead, there is no trace of him." For the reasons I have already given, I concur in the opinions of the majority of the assessors. I therefore allow the appeal, reverse the finding and sentence and direct that the prisoner-appellant be released.—*Morning Post.*

## THE HAZARA EXPEDITION.

The special correspondent of the *Englishman*, telegraphing from Oghi, on Friday, says:—

General McQueen goes with the third column, consisting of the Sussex Regiment under Colonel Sunderland, the 14th Sikhs, under Colonel Ellis, 24th Punjab Infantry, one Company of the Sappers, and the 3-1 South Irish 4 R. A.

The fourth column will operate from Derband, and will start two days in advance. General Galbraith will command, and will join General McQueen at Seri Hassim Khan's village. This is in the heart of the Hassansai country, and on the western slope of the Black Mountain. The second column will move up the Barchar spur, and either join General McQueen or move along the ridge to Chitabal, and the first column will probably operate towards Turnd through the Tikari country. This is the best route to Thakot, via Guchbori, Dubrai, and the Nandihar Nullah. There are some difficult spurs to descend before Thakot is reached.

The several columns are concentrating in selecting their positions beyond Oghi. The first column is at Dilbori, east of Mana Ki Baba, second and third columns at Kalikya, close to the Barocan and Sumalbut spurs. No advance is expected before the 3rd of October.

A Wing of the 34th Pioneers and 40th Bengal Infantry arrived to-day. The latter had a case of cholera at Mansera, and has been separated. The 45th Sikhs marching up had two cases at Hurripur, and altogether there have been 10 cases of cholera at Hurripur among the troops and the followers.

Some men with tomtoms were seen on the Black Mountain last evening, but all is quiet, and only a few men were seen by the picquets after dark, evidently descending to the lower villages on the eastern slopes for food and water. Water is reported very scarce on the ridge, and the Sumalbut route. Working parties are improving the Barchar route to-day. The ridge from Kimgali via Mana Ki Dana to Chittabut is due north of our camp, and seems the easiest ascent of any here. This route was the one taken by the expedition in 1868.

An ultimatum has been sent to each tribe, and the replies will be awaited till the 2nd of October. The Hassansais will have to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 and give up Kassim, the chief murderer concerned in Major Battye's death, but he is reported to have crossed the Indus. The Chagarzais will probably be dealt with leniently, and only a free passage demanded through their country. If they remain friendly the force will not occupy the Machaie peak. There is no sign of any rising among the tribes, and there will probably be no fighting unless Thakot is visited.

The tribes are reported to have met in the Parari Synd's country to consider the question of paying the fines, but no conclusion was arrived at as they feared the imprisonment of their representative, and the fate of the Khan of Agror and the Wusser is said to have detained them. The first column at Dilbori will probably move up this spur, and the force now present could easily occupy the ridge of the Black Mountain in one day, and prevent the enemy getting possession of it, but replies to the terms sent must be awaited, and if unfavourable it will give the tribesmen the advantage of all the strong positions, which can only be captured with loss to the several storming parties, especially the columns going up the Samalbut and Barchar spurs. General McQueen arrives this afternoon, accompanied by Sir Thomas Baker, who stays for two days. Mr. Cunningham, Deputy Commissioner, arrived yesterday. The Akazais are gathering in two places two *nishans*.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Camp Oghi, Sunday, says:—

General McQueen, accompanied by General Sir Thomas Baker, reached Oghi. All the troops except the Reserve and 45th Sikhs are now present: the latter having some cholera cases are coming on slowly. The health of the troops is otherwise excellent. Working parties are employed on the Sumbalbat, Barchar and Manakadana spurs. A few standards of the enemy are visible, on a crest but no great gathering as yet. The Akazais have refused the terms. The Pariari Saiads are reported not to have sent women and cattle away, but to be at their ordinary occupations. The probable combination against us will be the Hassanzais, Akazais, Mada Khels, the Chagarzais (possibly) and the Hindustanis. The first column is at Dilbori, and the 2nd and 3rd are at Kolukkha. General McQueen rode round the different camps this morning.

## SEARCHING FOR TREASURE IN PERU.

A limited liability company (says the *New York Sun*) has been formed at Mollendo with a capital of 40,000dols. It is called the Compania Anonima Exploradora de Las Huscas del Inca, and its business is to be the searching of the old burial-grounds of the Peruvian Incas for buried treasures in money or other valuables. It has received a concession from the Peruvian authorities and proposes to go at its work in a systematic businesslike fashion. The field of the company has been pretty well worked over already by haphazard plunderers from all parts of the world, who have flocked to Peru from the times of Pizarro till the present day; but there are yet some very substantial legends of buried wealth that has not been discovered.

### A VAULT FULL OF GOLDEN IMAGES.

Under the old Castle of Cuzco, for instance, Felipe the Pomanes tells that there is a vault containing figures of all the Incas wrought in fine gold, and that in his own day they had been seen by a certain Dona Maria de Esqueil. She, the story goes, was married to a descendant of the Incas, and reproached him with being too poor to support her properly. This at last so irritated him that he led her blindfolded through many winding passages into a room where she saw wealth such as no mortal ever dreamed of, and asked her what she thought of that for a poor man's nest-egg.

### THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN AT CUZCO.

When Humboldt was exploring in the neighbourhood of the Temple of the Sun at Cuzco, a poor lad, a descendant of the ancient kings, told him the story which is still current among the Indians, that the golden chair of the Incas was sunk in the baths at Pultumarac, and that there are gardens with artificial trees of the purest gold beneath the temple. These gardens, by the way, are mentioned by the earliest historians of the Conquest. Humboldt's lad, when asked why he did not seek for this hidden treasure, said that it would do him no good if he found it, but would only cause his neighbours to hate and injure him. "We have a little field" he said, "and good wheat." That contented him. This same spirit seems to have animated all the descendants of the ancient race of Peru, and encourages people like those who have just put 40.000 dols. into the Society Exploradora to hope that only a part of the ancient treasure has ever been discovered. It is alleged that the Indians can generally get gold when they actually need it, as at the time of the rebellion of Pumaqua in 1814, when, according to the story of an old woman of the Astete family, told to Mr. Markham some thirty years ago, her father having been a colleague of Pumacaqua and present at the time. Pumacaqua entered the council chambers laden with gold and dripping wet, from a journey he had made up the bed of the Huatapay to a cave field with golden figures. It was always believed then, according to the historians, that the rebel chiefs had some such store to draw upon, and it is certain that after his final defeat Pumacaqua offered to give a pile of gold bigger than that of Atahualpa, the ancient chieftain, as a ransom for his life. The offer was declined, and he died with the secret unrevealed, at least to his conquerors.

### THE GREAT GOLDEN CHAIN OF THE INCAS.

This Atahualpa, it is a matter of history, when in captivity offered a room filled with gold as a ransom; but Pizarro demanded double the amount, and, the Incas agreeing, sent messengers all over the kingdom to bring it. These messengers on their way to the capital heard that Atahualpa had been strangled, and they threw down their loads of gold, and, it is said, buried them somewhere in the mountains of Llangavati, to the north-west of Quito, though no search has ever revealed the spot. Then there is the golden chain of the Incas, every link as thick as a man's arm, and its length so great that it went twice around the great square of Huacapeta, and which is said to have been thrown into the deep Lake of Urcos to save it from the Spaniards. There can still be seen a drift which the Spaniards started through the mountains to drain the lake, but which was never completed. While these and similar legends do very well to fire the ardour of dubious investors in the stock of the Society Exploradora, it is highly probable that the actual work of the company will be in the less romantic line of digging up the bones of ancient inhabitants for the shake of the trinkets which may have been buried with them. This sort of petty thievery is less attractive to the imagination than the exhumation of forests of golden trees and conventions of golden Incas, but it will probably pay better in the end.

## THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Though it is generally admitted that the United States have as yet no claim to be considered as one of the leading naval powers, their active operations and the bare possibility that our ships and theirs may meet make a study of their naval position, particularly interesting at the present moment. They are, we are told, building or preparing to build several swift and powerful vessels; they have already availed themselves of nearly all the recent inventions which are applicable to modern naval warfare; and they possess a body of naval officers who, although not very numerous, are undoubtedly among the best in the world. A contributer to a London daily writes of existing war fleet that:—

It includes, in the first place, 18 ironclads, 13 of which date from the days of the Civil War, and are consequently more or less obsolete. All these ironclads, indeed, are unsuited for sea work. They are of four classes. The first class has, as its sole representative, the turret-ship Puritan, an iron twin-screw vessel, which was launched in 1883, and which is 280ft. long, 60ft. in breadth, and 6,060 tons displacement. She has a complete waterline belt of armour, which varies in thickness from 8 to 12 inches, and in her two turrets, which are plated with 11¼ inches of armour, she carries four 10½ inches, 29-ton breech-loading rifle guns. Her maximum speed is 13 knots. The second class includes the four iron turret ships, Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, Monadnock, and Terror, all of which were launched in 1883. Each is of 3,820 tons displacement 250ft. in length, and 55ft. 6 inches in breadth. Each has an armoured belt of from 5 to 7 inches thick. Each carries four 10-inches 25-ton breech-loading rifled guns in two turrets, plated with 11¼ inches armour. The speeds vary from 10 to 12 knots. The third class comprises the five iron single-turretted monitors Ajax, Canonicus, Mahopac, Manhattan, and Wyandotte. These are of 2,100 tons displacement, and are protected along the water-line by 5in. armour. Each carries two 15 in. 19-ton muzzle-loaders in a turret armoured with 10 in. plates. The average speed of the five is less than six knots. The fourth and most numerous class consists of the iron monitors Camanche, Catskill, Jason, Lehigh, Montauk, Nahaut, Nantucket, and Passaic, each of 1,880 tons displacement, and having an armoured belt five inches thick. Each, in a single turret, covered with 11in. plates, carries two 15in. 19-ton muzzle-loaders. which, being smooth bores, are of but little value. Nor does the speed of these eight ships, which is only 5¼ knots, compensate for their many weaknesses.

### NO SEA-GOING BOATS.

After enumerating these the writer concludes that there are therefore no available sea going iron-clads in the United States Navy; but he says that two such are, however, in course of construction. Of these, he says:—

The larger, which will be named the Maine, will be provided with a 17in. armoured belt, 11in. protection amidships, and 10½-inch plates on her two turrets, each of which will contain two 10in. 26-ton breech-loaders. She is of 6,650 tons displacement, and will, it is hoped, steam 17 knots. The smaller of the two ironclads will be named the Texas, and will carry 12in. armour and a couple of 12in. 46-ton breechloaders. Her tonnage displacement is 6,300, and she will steam about 17 knots. In addition to these ships, it is proposed to build an armoured turret-ship of 7,500 tons displacement, to steam 17 knots and to carry four 46-ton guns behind adequate protection.

### PARTIALLY PROTECTED CRUISERS.

According to the correspondents account, and he evidently has a thorough acquaintance withhe subject of which he writes, the partially protected cruisers are but few in number, but in this class of vessel considerable progress is being made.

Of partially protected cruisers, he writes, the Americans have three built, five building, and five in contemplation. The ships which are more or less ready for sea are the Atlanta and Boston, each of 3,190 tons displacement, and the Chicago of 4,500 tons. Each of these has 1½ inch armoured decks, and carries an armament of 11½-ton and 5-ton breechloaders. The Boston and Chicago can steam 14 knots; the Atlanta accomplishes about 16. The five cruisers which are building are the Baltimore (19 knots), the Charleston (18 knots), the Newark (18 knots), and the Philadelphia and San Francisco (19 knots). Each has thicker deck armour than the completed cruisers, but much the same armament. The tonnage displacement varies from 3,730 to 4,500. Of the proposed protected cruisers, one will be of 3,500, two of 3,000, and two of 2,000 tons displacement. The largest will steam 20, the others 18 knots. The chief armament of each will consist of 6in. 5-ton guns, but the fastest of the five will also carry four 25-ton breechloaders, and will have unusual coal capacity.

### TORPEDO-BOATS.

It might naturally be supposed that the Americans who have invented some of the best torpedoes would have been strong in torpedo-boats, but it seems that the flotilla is singularly small.

It consists at present of but seven vessels. Two of these are comparatively large craft, which can, however, steam only 10 knots, and which are known as the Alarm and the Intrepid. Two more are torpedo boats of the 128ft. type. A fifth is a torpedo boat 108ft. long. The others are the submarine boats, Peacemaker, an American-built craft, and Nautilus, which was built in England. The "dynamite cruiser" must be ranked by herself. She has been built by Messrs. Cram, of Philadelphia, and is a 20-knot craft of 780 tons displacement, provided with three 10in. pneumatic fixed tubes, through which shells, each containing 200lb. of dynamite, can be thrown to a minimum distance of one mile. She also carries seven machine guns.

### UNPROTECTED CRUISERS.

This is a branch of the U. S. Navy, which is also remarkable for its weakness. The writer says:—

A 17½-knot wooden corvette, the New York, has been building at New York since 1865, and is probably now good for nothing; and only one of the completed unprotected cruisers, the Dolphin, can, even in theory, do as much as 13 knots. There are five 12-knot vessels, chiefly very old, and five 11-knot ships. All the rest are so slow as to be practically useless, and only five out of the whole list are constructed of iron or steel. But four better vessels are being built, and should soon be ready. These are the three 1,700-ton gun-vessels Yorktown, Concord, and Bennington, each of which will steam 16 knots, and the 870-ton gunboat Petrel, which will steam knots. These are all steel ships, and they will be armed with 6in. breechloaders and machine guns.

### THE AMERICAN "VICTORY."

Such, he says, is what may be called the active portion of the American Navy, but he adds:—

There are also numerous harbour ships, inclusive of the far-famed frigate Constitution, which is as dear to Americans as Nelson's Victory is to us. She is one of six heavy frigates which were authorized to be built in 1794, and is of 1,533 tons register (2,200 tons displacement). From her earliest days she distinguished herself, but it was in 1812 that she gained her chief glory. In that year, under Captain Issac Hall, she captured the British frigate Guerriere, which, in spite of popular American belief to the contrary, was much inferior to her in size, armament, and crew; and later, under the celebrated Commodore Bainbridge, she took the Java, another British frigate of inferior force. These combats gained for her the name of "Old Ironsides." She captured several other British ships in 1813-14, when she was commanded by Captain Charles Stewart, and such a popular favourite is she to this day, that it is very unlikely that she will ever be broken up.

### PERSONNEL.

The writer concludes his article with some observations on the *personnel* of the American navy, and makes a comparison, which must be somewhat humiliating to Britishers, with regard to the pay of Naval officers. He remarks:—

The personnel of the United States Navy includes the admiral, the vice-admiral, 6 rear-admirals, 10 commodores, 45 captains, 85 commanders, 74 lieutenant-commanders, 325 lieutenants, 183 ensigns, 69 "naval cadets at sea," and 174 naval cadets, in addition to engineers, constructors, paymasters, surgeons, and civil officers; together with 184 warrant-officers, 73 marine officers, 8,250 seamen and boys, and 1,939 rank and file of the marines. The pay of the officers is exceedingly high. The salary of an American admiral, for example, is 2,600*l.*; that of a British admiral only 1,825*l.*; and the pay of an American post-captain is 900*l.*, while that of a British post-captain does not rise above 602*l.* Even the ensign who corresponds to our sub-lieutenant, may get as much as 280*l.* a year, and never gets less than 250*l.*; and the little "midshipmite," or naval cadet, gets 100*l.* as soon as he enters the service. Our midshipman's pay is 32*l.*

The Sikkim Field Force has been honoured with a message from the Queen asking after the health of those wounded in the engagement of the 24th ultimo.

## MR. BALDWIN'S "TWO-MILE" LEAP.

Thursday (13th ult.) was the day announced for Baldwin's sensational two-mile leap from the clouds, and, says a contemporary, judging by the number of people actually at the Alexandra Palace, and the number of those who would have been there if they could, but were left on the platforms raging at the inadequate arrangements of the Great Northern Railway, the promised aeronautical feat had proved immensely attractive.

Every train, it says, starting from Moorgate-street, or coming through on to the Great Northern from the London, Chatham, and Dover line, was thronged to its utmost capacity by the time it reached King's-cross, and at every station beyond the platforms looked to be densely packed with people for whom not a seat could be found. Thousands must have found themselves unable to reach the Palace at all, and many thousands more came only in time to find that the ascent had been made. At Wood-green, by one of the trains arriving just a little before the time appointed for the ascent, a desperate attempt was made to break down the station door, partially close to facilitate ticket taking, and at the entrance to Palace grounds the police force and attendants on duty were unequal to the control of the crowd, and large numbers forced their way in without paying. All round the park, outsiders were gathered in immense numbers, previous experience having shown that people who do not pay for admission often get a better sight than those who do. Mr. Farini, however, seemed by no means to begrudge the outside show. He has found, he says, that the exhibition which attracts most people to the outside, is also the one that brings the largest numbers in.

Trains full of people came up up late, and unfortunately it became necessary to make the ascent earlier than had been announced. A quarter past six was the time that had been announced, but as the evening proved delightfully fine, and people kept thronging in in unexpected numbers, it was the intention of the management to delay the ascent till half-past six. But the crowd around outside the halfcrown reserved space managed to break down the barriers, and pressed forward until the balloon ground became filled, and it became apparent that mischief was imminent, and that if the ascent was to be made at all it would have to be done without delay. Accordingly ten minutes or a quarter of an hour before the appointed time the parachute was hurriedly unfolded, the gear adjusted, and Baldwin took his seat across the rope under the balloon, and shot up into the sunshine. Nothing could be more delightful than the evening, but there was a considerable breeze, against which, however, it was generally understood that the aeronaut had some sort of steering apparatus, which would enable him to go his own course. He was expected, too, to go to the height of two miles before disengaging himself from the balloon. As a matter of fact, he went to the height of 6,000 feet. This was shown beyond dispute by a new self-recording aneroid barometer, about the size of a tolerably large watch, presented to Mr. Baldwin by Messrs. Dollonds, of Ludgate-hill. This little instrument was carried up in the aeronaut's pocket, and on his return to earth it recorded 6,000 feet. The balloon was a smaller one than has hitherto been used, containing only 12,000 feet of gas instead of 15,000, but the parachute was the same, some sort of gear inside being relied upon for the steering. As a matter of fact, the balloon went straight before the wind. Baldwin says that he went up in such a hurry that he paid no attention to the steering; and he explained the fact that he did not go so high as he had promised by the unexpected issue of gas from the smaller balloon. He had reckoned on its having a greater lifting power than the larger one, but as he went up he found the tension on the balloon so great that large volumes of gas were forced out, and as he himself rose through this ejected gas, he was in some danger of being suffocated, and was forced to cast off sooner than he had intended. The sun was very brilliant when he started, and the balloon was seen remarkably clear and vivid against the cloudless sky, and this no doubt tended to convey the belief, to which the spectators very generally gave expression, that the height attained was less than on some previous occasions. The descent was effected in safety, though it would seem only narrowly escaping a mischance. The parachute got entangled in a tree, and Baldwin had to drop from it and leave it suspended. It was computed by those familiar with the neighbourhood that the distance actually traversed by the parachute was about 2,000 yards in a straight line from the starting place. After a long delay Baldwin appeared on the stage, accompanied by Mr. Farini, Mr. Hayter, one of the directors of the Alexandra Palace, and Mr. Haywood. He met with an enthusiastic reception by an immense throng of visitors, the whole body of the main building appearing to be quite full. The numbers at the Palace could not be officially given, and they were variously estimated at from 40,000 to 65,000 people.

## THE HISTORY OF THE "BALD KNOBBERS."

For twenty years there had been a reign of terror throughout the Ozark region in South-West Missouri, and during that time thirty-eight murders were committed without a single conviction for the crimes. In the early spring of 1885 the outrages of a set of reckless men became so unbearable that the people became clamorous, and demanded that the county officials should give them protection. A home journal gives the following account of the state of things which prevailed:—

The officers could only acknowledge their weakness, and said they dare not defy the outlaws. This attempt to secure protection only served to encourage the outlaws, and they began a series of persecutions which surpassed in malignity anything that had been perpetrated. Barns were burned nightly, stock was killed, and several of those most prominent in their demands had their cattle mutilated in a cruel manner. The people at last determined to take the matter in their own hands, and several of the most prominent citizens of the county received notice to meet on the top of a bare ridge of the Ozark Mountains for the purpose of forming an organization to protect life and property. A few of the most venturesome approached the spot with fear lest they should be led into a trap. As they appeared at the edge of the clearing they found Captain J. B Kinney, a fearless active man. He had been a pioneer all his life, and was the owner of a large cattle ranch, and had been a sufferer from the depredation of the lawless men who infested the section until forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. With only half a dozen men around him he then and there laid the foundation of what is now known as the organization of the Bald Knobbers.

This little knot of men banded themselves together for common protection, and with clasped hands took upon themselves "an ironclad oath." In a few months the organization included all the law-abiding citizens of the county. Grips, signs, and passwords were established, and Captain Kinney was permitted to exercise almost autocratic power over the members of the band. They soon felt themeselves strong enough to take active measures to rid the country of the outlaws who had so long terrorized them, and one morning the sun shone on two dangling corpses whose bodies bore a placard, upon which appeared this inscription: "Beware! These are the first victims to the wrath of outraged citizens. More will follow.—The Bald Knobbers." The secrecy and swiftness of their work fell like a thunderbolt upon the community. As an immediate results the public service was reformed.

Up to this point the work of the Bald Knobbers had only been for the public good. But its leaders were human. They were unwilling to throw aside the enormous power which had come upon them. Instead of disbanding the organization, whose mission had been fulfilled, they set about perfecting it for the furtherance of their own private interests, and it rapidly degenerated. At the beginning of 1886 there were four hundred members of the band.

On the night of the 11th of March 1886, the Bull Creek branch of the Bald Knobbers assembled at a spot between Sparta and Chadwick. They were well armed and masked, and were commanded by David Walker, the captain, who led thirty men. They went to the house of old man Eden, and there, in a struggle, they shot William Eden, his son, and Charles Green, his son-in-law. During the fight William Walker was seriously wounded, and Mrs. Green succeeded in tearing the mask from the face of W. J. Bay. This led to the first arrests, and a confession unearthed the whole conspiracy. The State and national laws were invoked and the investigation which followed led to the arrest of 150 men and boys. Of this number a majority were discharged for want of evidence, many were fined, seven were sent for long terms to the State penitentiary, and four are held on a charge of murder. The good citizens who had joined the organization speedily deserted it, and when members were indicted for crimes they aided in securing convictions. This created a feeling of intense bitterness. One Bill Miles at one time had tried to overthrow Captain Kinney, whose power was then at its height. The attempt failed, and Miles became a vigorous opponent of the organization. It was strenuously denied by Miles's friends that he ever was a member, and it was difficult to ascertain the exact truth. At all events, Miles and Kinney most cordially despised each other for two years. The other day they met, and after a few words the lie was passed. The men separated, only to come together an hour later. Almost simultaneously they drew their revolvers. Miles was the quicker, and his bullet struck his enemy full in the right temple. Kinney discharged his weapon without effect, and died in a few moments. Miles made good his escape. There is now great danger of a renewal of the bloody feudal fights of eighteen months ago.

## THE SAILOR AND THE "BLACKBIRD."

Mr. W. B. Churchward, the author of the very interesting book "My Consulate in Samoa," has just issued through Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. an entertaining volume, entitled "Blackbirding' in the South Pacific; or, the First White Man on the Beach." The book is really the autobiography of a certain Mr. John King Bruce. The adventures of this man—a negro born at Liverpool more than ninety years ago—are set down pretty much in his own words: and very blood-curdling some of them are. Bruce has been a desperado in his time, and confesses to a long string of murders—some of them committed in self-defence, others the result of a sudden gust of passion—in the bad old days when there was practically no security for life in the South Pacific. The story of the stormy life of this tottering old man is set down in graphic, but not always elegant, language.

### KIDNAPPED FOR BLACKBIRDING.

Bruce was born shortly before the beginning of the century, and while still a mere youth he was kidnapped at Liverpool, and handed over with a number of others in the same plight to the U. S. corvette Rappahannock, "papers and all correctly made out just as if we were properly enlisted man-of-war men." Here he was horribly ill-treated, and at Callao he deserted. Shortly afterwards he was "hocussed" and kidnapped for "service in the South Pacific. The vessel was a Peruvian kidnapper, "whose trade was to steal poor devils from the islands and sell them for labour in the silver mines." This trade is called "blackbirding."

### LIFE ON A PERUVIAN KIDNAPPER.

Well, sir, said Bruce, at last we left that hell-upon-earth, Callao; but I soon found that I had only changed it for another sort of one, for if ever there was a floating hell, it was my new craft. I didn't mind it, though, for we got plenty of grog; and we drank and fought just as much as ever we liked. It was all round a word and a blow, and there was scarcely ever a day that someone didn't get out. All the pistols the skipper and mates took away from us, or there would have been more murder than there was. This trip I was the man that everybody feared, and no one liked to annoy me after the first week afloat, for all who had tackled me had come to grief; and oh, how well I thought the devil did fight for me! One day I quarrelled purposely with, and killed the biggest bully in the ship, in fair fight, before the whole crew. In that row the skipper backed me for fifty dollars with the first mate, who didn't like losing the money. He hated me like poison for this, and bullied me like fun every time he could, and he could pretty nearly any time. He made my mad blood boil plenty of times, and itch to get at him only once; but it was no use fighting the officers, for they gave their orders with a pistol ready, and the crew had only their knives, so we were obliged to knock under. However I waited my times, and watched that mate like a cat. One very dark night when, unsteadied by the slightest breath of wind, the vessel heaved and surged on the black greasy swells which shook and twirled her round and round just as they pleased, to the tune of the masts creaking and the flapping of the useless sails, my opportunity arrived. Everyone was asleep the watch above and below, the man at the wheel, the skipper, the mates, everyone but me. And up I jumped, quietly crept aft, dodging from gun to gun, keeping close to the bulwarks—for I knew that sometimes the skipper prowled about at night—till I got to the hammock of the mate, slung under the break of the poop, as his cabin was too hot. He didn't think then that he was so near to going off to a much hotter place; but I did as I cut his throat to the very bone. He made no noise: I was too quick and the knife too sharp. He was dead in an instant. I ran back, but left the knife there. You think I was a fool to do so? Oh, no! It was another man's I did the work with, and as the owner slept in the fo'c's'le alongside of me, I put some of the bright red blood on his hands. No! No, I was too sly to take my own knife. I felt mad again—the sight of the blood made me so—and I laughed myself to sleep over the shindy I knew there would be in the morning, and to think how the wrong man would get in for it. Just as I thought, the row began the first thing in the morning. At daybreak I was roused up by the mate's rushing in and seizing the man the knife belonged to. I tumbled out, and helped them put him in irons; and how all the time I did laugh to myself. There was the blood on his hands, and there was the knife found in the mate's throat, so he must have done it. Besides which, I told the skipper that I woke up in the night and saw the chap's hammock empty. The skipper thought a little, then, turning round to us, said, "What do you say, boys?" I sung out, "He must have done it!" and with that he got up pistol and shot the fellow through the neck. He fell screeching into the water with a big splash when, in a moment, three sharks, which had been following us for days, seized him and began to tear him up. We then threw the mate over, just as he was, hammock, knife, and all, as no one would have anything to do with an unlucky weapon and a few buckets of water put things all right again.

### "KILLED FOR DEVILMENT."

The crew of this precious craft landed on one of the Pacific Islands, and made a great haul of "blackbirds." "We searched through house after house, which were all in a line down the beach, beginning with the end ones, tying up all the blackbirds we found, until we came to two bigplaces right in the middle of the village. These the chaps at the door told us, were "chock full of game." "Come along with me," sung out the skipper. "Ten of you put down your guns, and come along with me; but all bring lashings." Then he and a few others rushed into the house, but very soon came out again, the boss with the blood running all over his ugly face, from a cut he had got in the dark; over him tumbled a man with a spear right through him, the point sticking a long way out from his back; and two others never came back at all, for although the natives hadn't much time to talk, they somehow or other persuaded them to stop. All the rest of the men at this got into a awful rage, but the skipper kept very cool, and looked more devilish than ever I saw him before. As he tied up his wounded head in a big handkerchief, he sang out; "Never mind boys! We'll have them all presently. No shooting. Catch 'em alive. Plenty of dollars in there, and a dead nigger isn't worth a curse.' All his talk was of no use, for the chaps were so excited they began shooting into the house all round. The shrieks and yells of the poor devils inside were dreadful to hear, and sounded right above the row of the firing and the yelling of the men, while the skipper ran about everywhere, shouting out to stop the shooting; but the men were so mad they would not leave off. The boss at last threatened them, but pointing their guns at him, they soon made him leave them to themselves. The row going on all the time was awful, bullets were flying round just anyhow, as through and through the grass walls of the house they went wounding our own people, who, thinking that the natives were doing it, cursed and swore, and fired all the harder. Presently, a fellow sung out, "Let's have a light, to see the brutes better"; and then someone put a match to the house. In a minute the thick grass roof burst into flames with a terrific roar, sending their long red and yellow tongues high aloft amongst the cocoa-nut trees, shrivelling up their big branches like tinder, and scorching with their fiery breath the cool green bread-fruit leaves into cinders. Presently, the big roof fell in with a loud crash, and not one escaped. The next house, with more people in it, soon caught fire, when the poor beggars inside tried to rush out; but as they came jumping through the roaring flames they were shot by our chaps, or cut down with their cutlasses. The men forgot all about dollars; they were only mad to kill and murder everything that came near them. With fierce yells and laughs, they hove back into the fire all the natives they caught trying to get away through them, until at last all were dead and quiet. In the end the whole place was burned and nothing was left of the pretty little town but smoking ashes, and two heaps of roasted human bodies. killed just for devilment amongest which were two of our own fellows. When all was over, we took the few birds we had caught down to the boats, the men returned one by one, and off we went to the ship. That night the crew mutinied and seized the vessel. Bruce escaped by dropping into a boat that was lashed astern and landing upon an island which belonged to a white man— likewise a "blackbirder," who had stolen a schooner. This skipper, a strange mixture of desperado and clever quick-witted villain, was an old whaler, and once actually sat down and cried like a child because his schooner got into the midst of a "school" of whales, none of which could be captured for lack of the necessary appliances. He then felt very sorry that he had not stolen a bigger ship. Eventually the schooner was wrecked, and Bruce was thrown upon a reef, where, after a marvellous escape from the sharks he was picked up by cannibal savages. His black skin saved him.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Cousins Arbib, Captain H Taarvig cleared yesterday, for Karachi, in ballast.

The Astro-Hungarian steamer Poseidon, 2,511 tons, Captain I Mersa, from China, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr S A Navisich as a cabin and 13 deck.

The steamer Arara, 2,600 tons, Captain D Mac Kinlay, arrived in port, yesterday, from Cardiff, with a cargo of 4,477 tons, coals, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs H W Herberts, and son, Mrs Park, and two daughters, Mrs Phillips, and Dr P de Mello.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—October 3.

#### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Clan Munro | 1436 | C. Jones | C | F. Muir & Co |
| „ Sutlej | 2143 | W. D. Worcester | D | P. & O. S. N. |
| „ La Bourdonnais | 1274 | P. Sibilet | O | Messageries Maritimes & Co. |
| „ Chicago | 1750 | W. Morgan | P | ...... |

#### VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | No. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Deccan | 2022 | P. W. Case | 3 | P. & O. Co. |
| „ Bormida | 1199 | K. De Negri | 5 | F. Bosmel. |
| „ Asama | 2149 | Noel | 8 | K. Nixon & Co. |
| „ Mecca | 936 | Macfadyen | 9 | M. Mackenzie & Co. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | H.M.S. Euphrates | Pattison | Portsmouth, Sept. 5. |
| | Arara (s) | Mackinlay | Cardiff. |
| | Poseidon (s) | Mersa | China, Sept. 11. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Arabia (s) | Laird | Marseilles. |
| | Coconada (s) | Blake | Marmagoa. |
| | Hindoo (s) | Baker | Cutch Mandvie. |
| | Cousins Arbib (s) | Taarvig | Karachi. |

The ship Rembrandt was entered loading for Calcutta yesterday.

### CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVALS.

28 Warora s ....... Mitchell ... Bombay, Sept. 15.
Bhundara s ....... Jacob ....... Sydney, Aug. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28.—Steamers Bengal, Arratoon Apcar, and Euphrates. Ship Belfast. Schooner Iddesleigh.
Sept. 29.—Ship El Capitan. Steamer Chupra.

### MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVALS.

29 Navarino s ....... London.
Goalpara s ....... Bombay.
30 Clan Buchanan s ....... Liverpool.

Sept. DEPARTURES.

28 Camorta s ....... Singapore.
29 Clan Lamont s ....... London.
Goalpara s ....... Calcutta.
30 Oxford s ....... Pondy.
Navarino s ....... Calcutta.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October, 3.

Boughay, Major, Highland L I, on leave, from Peshawar.
Hume, Condr, Bombay Ordnance, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—October, 1.

Curtin, Major, Gloster Regt, on leave, to Mussoorie.

October, 3.

Hunter, Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, to Deesa.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, October 4, 1888.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-quarters, this evening, at 5-30 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

2. Drill season will commence on the 20th instant. The following is the scale of parades to commence the season:—

Oct. 20th. Commandant's Parade—March out.
Do. 27th. do. do. —Company drill.
Nov. 3rd. do. do. — Do.
Do. 10th. do. do. —Adjutant's drill.
Do. 17th. do. do. — Do.

Squad drills will be held at the Oval, Queen's Statue, &c., and schools commencing on the 15th instant.

3. As the drill season commences on the 15th instant, it is requested that members will call at Head-quarters for their arms and accoutrements not later than the 8th instant.

4. The Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting will now commence on the 8th and not on the 10th instant as previously notified.

5. No. 2,651 Vol. R. K. Littlewood having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C. Company.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—October 3.

For Liverpool.

Kirby Hall s—80 cwts coir yarn, R Amarchand; 175 cwts coir yarn, D Khetsee; 15 bales silk waste, D Damoder.

For London.

Labourdonnais s—110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 330 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 110 cwts gum, W and A Graham and Co; 115 cwts gum, D Ramji; 260 cwts gum, S Pragji; 340 cwts gum, N Mowji; 165 cwts gum, N Damji.

Clan Monroe s—4 000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 112 cwts gum, &c., W and A Graham and Co; 420 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

Kangra s—64 bales hides, O H Hassam; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 55 cwts gum, E Pirdina.

Sutlej s—120 cwts gum, F Hurst.

For Hull.

Chicago s—2,795 cwts myrabollams, C Merwanji and Co; 5,001 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co; 11,907 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, J Fackiri.

For Antwerp.

Methley Hall s—1,002 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 950 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 250 cwts coir yarn, J L Kersten.

Kangra s—10,092 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co, Ld; 53 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

For Havre.

Labourdonnais s—200 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

For Marseilles.

Asama s—4 cwts castor-seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe.

Deccan s—175 bales twist, F Sands and Co; 200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, S J David and Co; 70 bales twist, F Muir and Co; 100 bales twist, S Abraham; 22 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

Bormida s—113 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 25 bales twist, C Chotalal.

For Yokohama.

Deccan s—100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales twist, T H Hill and Co; 45 bales twist, S Abraham.

For Hongkong.

Deccan s—110 bales sandalwood, 200 bales twist, C Ebhram; 140 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 200 bales twist, S J David and Co; 630 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 145 bales twist, S Abraham; 3 0 bales twist, D P Marker; 121 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 85 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 36 chests opium, The P and O Co.

Bormida s—100 cwts sandalwood, J Pearbhai and Co; 63 cwts raisins, P F Talati; 110 bales twist, S Nathoo; 94 bales twist, J Ardeshir; 205 bales twist, N Vethaldas; 25 bales twist, 11 bales piece-goods, and 7 chests opium, C Chotalal; 85 bales twist, O Dhungsll; 50 bales twist, V Poonjabhai; 196 bales twist, C Casimm.

For Shanghai.

Deccan s—40 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 95 bales twist, R J Abraham; 475 bales twist, and 109 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 70 bales twist, S Abraham.

Bormida s—36 chests opium, C Chotalal.

For Calcutta.

Himalaya s—311 bales cotton, R Lochmondas.

## SHAKESPEARE'S WISDOM OF LIFE.

PROFESSOR E. DOWDEN, in the *Fortnightly Review*, writes :—

Into what manner of man will Shakespeare help to fashion one who submits to his influence? In the first place, he will lead his pupil away from all doctrinaire theories of life, from all thin abstractions of the intellect, from all luxurious solitudes of the imagination, and from all merely contemplative wisdom, and will direct him towards the world of human action and character and passion. He, if any writer, helps to make us real, and to bring us into fruitful relations with our fellows. His dramatic method, compelling us to shift our point of view from moment to moment, and yet keeping us steadfast in a research for moral truth, is opposed to that dogmatic temper in which many persons approach life, and trains us to apprehend with swiftness, ease, and accuracy the relative aspects of things, and the relative value of feelings which otherwise we might wholly deny or else accept as absolute and final. He sets forth human life as an affair of inexhaustible interest and though he does not profess to unriddle its mystery, he communicates to us the courageous temper in which we can accept things not understood. He sends us forth to grapple with the world for its prizes of love and laughter and anguish and tears. It is not every eminent poet who does this. To Wordsworth life seems of interest less for its own sake than because it furnishes material for that serene yet ardent contemplation characteristic of his mind. To say of Wordsworth that he cared only for external nature is, indeed, wholly untrue ; he cared profoundly for man, but nature and man alike are given to the reader only after they have been subjected to certain Wordsworthian processes of feeling. He does not so much place us in direct contact with actual life as impart to us his own peculiar manner of contemplating both external nature and the heart of man. And if it be so with Wordsworth, still less does Shelley or Keats plunge us in reality or help to make each of us an experienced denizen of the city of men. The one fixes our gaze upon an ideal of beauty until we grow faint with desire, like Endymion in love with the moon ; and she visits us only in our dreams. The other thrills our nerves as with music, and leaves us in an exquisite excitement of expectation or regret ; or else he pleads with us on behalf of certain abstract doctrines, and would fain transform each of us into a missionary of the ideas of the revolution. But Shakespeare interests us directly in men and women of all sorts and conditions ; and in men and women especially through what is deepest in them, the play of their passions and the inmost virtue of their spirits. We acquire from him a habit of studying our fellows each one at first hand for ourselves, and a of thinking far less of their creeds and opinions than of their temperaments and the vital physics of their passions. We come to conceive of many of the problems of human life not as if they were logical puzzles, but rather as so many questions of moral chemistry. We have observed a thousand experiments, and can anticipate aright how this group of feelings or that will behave when this new reagent or that has been added to the retort or the crucible. And thus we advance to be adepts in the art of living. We might name Shakespeare, in the phraseology of modern criticism, a realist, but unhappily this ill-treated word "realism" suggests at the present moment a school of writers whose effort seems to be to give us assurance that the real means the brutal and the base. Such certainly was not Shakespeare's belief. He studied the realities of human life and character not in the Parisian gutter, under the filthy lamplight, amid reeking slums, in the poisonous tavern, and the house of shame—though these Shakespeare's imagination could visit, as in *Measure for Measure*, with a purpose ; not there, but through many centuries, in many lands, and in his own great heart: among Venetian palaces, in the moonlit garden of Belmont, in the banquet-hall and among the tombs of Verona, in the capital of Rome on the Athenian seashore, in the Egyptian monument, upon the platform of Elsinore, on the wild heath near Forres, by Thames' side and in the Windsor streets, among the watch fires of Agincourt, with Autolycus at the rural junketing, and in the enchanted island of Prospero. And having studied life in all its variety, and searched it through all its secret windings and cavernous abysses, having studied it as no other man has ever done, Shakespeare brings back his report of human nature—a report which, indeed, has dark things to declare, yet one which, on the whole, encourages us to think nobly of God's creatures, man and woman. If there is an iron-hearted Goneril, there is also a Cordelia in the world. If Iago eats the dust and stings, and Macbeth plunges both hands deep in blood, Queen Katherine stands before her judges with the dignity of a blameless spirit, and Perdita runs along the greensward in her girlish innocence and joy, or plucks her cottage garden blossoms—herself an inland flower—for the shepherd's festival. Such realism as this stands a whole hemisphere apart from the brutality prepense which now usurps the name. One cause of the difference is this: Shakespeare was a realist who was constantly tempted by his passions and his imagination to become an idealist, and who was saved from this only by his determination to see things as they are, to take note of all the facts, and to inspect each fact on all its sides. The one fragment of autobiography which we have from Shakespeare, his "Sonnets," presents him to us as yielding to an unwise and extravagant affection and as blinded for a while by that affection to the defects of his friend's character and the grievous errors of his conduct; and when defects and errors can no longer be denied, even then Shakespeare wavers between admitting the cruel facts and endeavouring to idealise them away. It is only after years of estrangement and suffering that he regains tranquility, and a joy which, though rapturous with renewed love, has yet something in it of maturity and sobriety, the evil in the past being now accepted with the good, all vain hopes and false imaginations being renounced, and the ruined love, if it can climb no longer to the clouds, being rebuilt on surer and stronger foundations.

## DISCHARGED.

THE following poem is from "A Book of Verses" (*Nutt*), by W. E. Henley. The poems were written in a hospital, and are as remarkable for originality of thought and style as for their vivid realism :—

Carry me out
Into the wind and the sunshine,
Into the beautiful world.

O the wonder, the spell of the streets!
The stature and strength of the horses,
The rustle and echo of footfalls,
The flat roar and rattle of wheels!
A swift tram floats huge on us . . .
Its' a dream?
The smell of the mud in my nostrils
Is brave—like a breath of the sea!

As of old,
Ambulant, undulant drapery,
Vaguely and strangely provocative;
Flutters and beckons. O yonder—
Scarlet!—the glint of a stocking!
Sudden a spire,
Wedged in the mist! O the houses,
The long lines of lofty, gray houses!
Cross-hatched with shadow and light,
These are the streets . . .
Each is an avenue leading
Wither I will!

Free . . . !
Dizzy, hysterical, faint,
I sit, and the carriage rolls on with me
Into the wonderful world.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd October, 1888.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·337 |
| Temperature of the Air | 82·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76·4 |
| Dew Point | 74·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·767 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 6·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 86·5 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) | 77·7 |
| General Directions of Wind.* | WNW, NNW, ENE, NW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 224 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·00 |
| Total fall during month | 0·00 |
| " year | 56·55 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd Oct. | 0·11 |

* From midnight to midnight.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to helth and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS, ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice, compound of Oriental ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the breath. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots on incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is the best and safest preserver of the hair, and produces a luxuriant and glossy growth ; is also sold in a goldon colour. Ask chemists for ROWLAND' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London

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LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

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EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
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HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S
HOP ALE.
The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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} Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials :—
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"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour,
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
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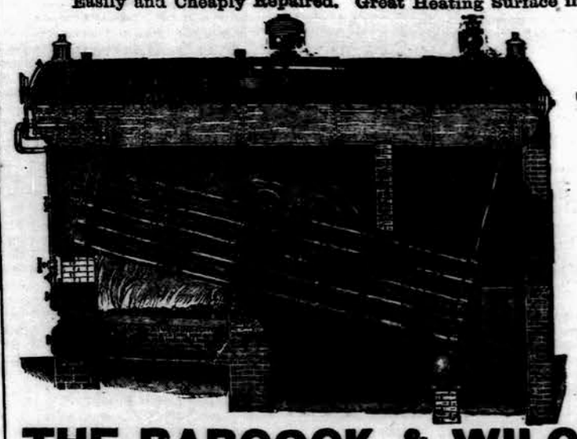
COCOATINA.
*Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.*
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.
Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.
The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.
*Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.*
Retailed in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins, at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 6d.
COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

PATENT WATER-TUBE
STEAM
BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



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Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.
THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
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107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.
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For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.
IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.
The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

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Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.
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WE are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of Lavender Salts they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*
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HOWRAH IRON WORKS
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LARGEST STOCK OF CONTRACTORS PLANT IN INDIA.

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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old
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ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
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Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.
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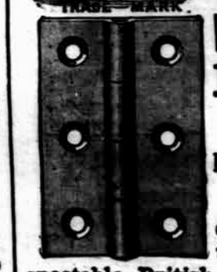
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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.
Used by more than 1000 Boards of Health & Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr Leaney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,
"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Meth dist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.
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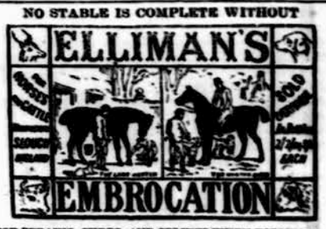
"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 12 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say, in three weeks I was able to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "JAMES LEANEY."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and is cheap, containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the worst case of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S

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FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
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Remarks by Masters of Hounds.
"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.
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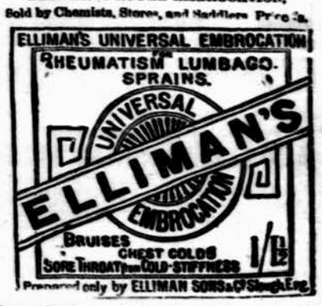
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers Proprietors.

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PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
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**Dr GUILLIÉ'S**
**Elixir & Pills**

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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**Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.**

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**CELEBRATED PILLS,**
**OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,**
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
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***Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases***
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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**Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP**
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**CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!**
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
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**Cigarettes Espic**
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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**ALL ILLNESSES**
*for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the*
**Fucoglycine Gressy**
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour
**Approved by the United Medical Profession**
***Awarded various Medals***
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.— One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

**Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism**
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue
**Dr REBOULLEAU'S**
*THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER*
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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**Chlorosis-Wasting diseases**
*Poorness of Blood*
**No one should be without**
**AROUD'S WINE**
**of Iron, cinchona**
***& of soluble meat***
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

**Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative**
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

**VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES**
***of Copaiba & tar***
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

**Rs. 65.** COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc. etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

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Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,
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CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

HABIT SHIRT MAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK.

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From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.
Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.
Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.
*Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.*

Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

**YATES & SMITH,**
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Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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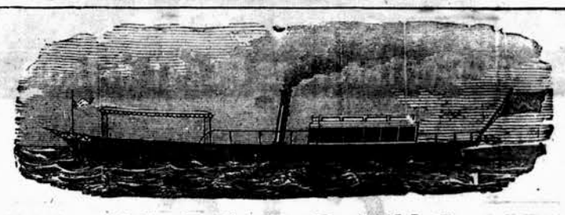

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Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
*Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.*
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD
**YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.**
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

**The Seven Cuticura Boys**

THESE seven beautiful boys owe their beauty of skin, luxuriance of hair, purity of blood, and freedom from hereditary taint or humors of the skin or scalp to the celebrated CUTICURA REMEDIES.

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants, and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible.

I think it my duty to inform you of the wonderful cure of psoriasis effected upon my daughter,—by the CUTICURA REMEDIES,—who had been suffering for nine years, and had been treated by many physicians without effect. I am thankful to say that, after using the CUTICURA REMEDIES six weeks, a complete cure has been effected. You are at liberty to use this for the encouragement of others, if you think fit.
F. PAMPHILON, St. Mary's Vale, Chatham, Kent.

I am thankful to say that my arms are completely cured of a skin disease from which I have suffered a long time, by the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.
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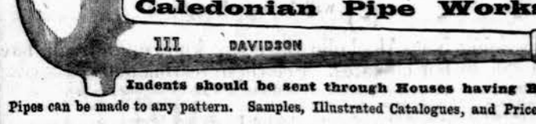

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